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MEEHANS'

NURSERIES

GERMANTOWN
PA

Correspondence.

The Meehan Nurseries.

To the Editor of GARDEN AND FOREST:

Sir,—A visit to Mr. Meehan's nursery, in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, will well repay a lover of trees. In no other establishment are American trees and shrubs raised in such numbers. Long ago Mr. Meehan recognized two facts—that the climate of eastern America is particularly suited to deciduous-leaved plants, which grow more satisfactorily here than in any other country of the world, and that American plants are the best for America; so for years he has been busy in raising American Oaks, Maples, Ashes, Dogwoods, and scores of other plants which can only be obtained in large quantities from his nursery. Cornus florida, which is one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowering trees, is raised by hundreds of thousands. Trees not often seen in nurseries, like our Nyssa or Tupelo, the Sassafras, the Persimmon and the Sycamore, are raised here in numbers, as are all our Magnolias and the Tulip tree. But the nursery is by no means exclusively devoted to the cultivation of American plants; many exotic species are cultivated on a large scale, and it is certainly within bounds to say that the stock of young plants of the beautiful Japanese Viburnum plicatum is larger than can be found in all other American and European nurseries combined.

The Germantown nurseries contain a number of remarkable and interesting plants. Here is the original plant of the now well-known weeping Cornus florida, discovered in the woods near Baltimore, and the original plant of Halesia Meehani, a chance seedling raised by Mr. Meehan, and figured in GARDEN AND FOREST (see vol. v., p. 535). I noticed, also, a beautiful small specimen of a very distinct weeping variety of Prunus serotina and a fastigiate form of Picea Engelmanni, produced from a graft brought by Mr. Meehan from the timber-line on Gray's Peak, in Colorado; this is a compact, dense pyramid eight feet high, with very glaucous leaves, and, altogether, one of the most distinct and interesting conifers of recent introduction.

One of the best plants in the United States or Europe of the Japanese and northern China Quercus dentata can be seen here; it is fully thirty feet high, with a stout, well-formed trunk and spreading branches. The hardiness and value here of this handsome and very distinct tree appear to be demonstrated. Here, too, is the finest specimen of Cedrela Sinensis I have seen, a shapely plant nearly thirty feet high, which has flowered freely this year. A split in the trunk indicates, however, that it is not destined to grow to a great age, and shows, what has been noticed before, that Cedrela lacks the hardiness and constitution which make the Ailanthus, from the same region of northern China, one of the most valuable of all trees. In general appearance the two trees are not unlike, but the leaves of Cedrela are without the glands which characterize those of Ailanthus, and the flowers are produced in long hanging racemes. Near the Cedrela stands one of the best plants of Hovenia dulcis which can be seen outside of Japan. It is a slender tree thirty feet high, with spreading branches and a flat top, and has flowered profusely this year. There is a large specimen, too, of Zizyphus vulgaris, the Jujube tree, covered with half-grown fruit; this beautiful tree, a native also of northern China, appears perfectly hardy in Germantown; it is well worth a place on every lawn for the beauty of its lustrous pinnate leaves. A remarkable plant of Pterostyrax hispidum is more than twenty-five feet high, with a tall straight trunk and wide-spreading branches loaded with its ripening fruit. * * * * * * *

Of plants in flower in the nursery nothing was so beautiful and interesting as Gordonia Altamaha, the rarest of all North American trees. Discovered long ago in Georgia by the Philadelphia botanist, Bartram, it has not been seen growing naturally for nearly a century, and has only been preserved through cultivated plants. Mr. Meehan grows it extensively, fully appreciating its value and the beauty of its large, fragrant, white flowers, which resemble those of a single flowered Camellia, and continue to open for a long time in succession at midsummer, and of its large lustrous leaves which in autumn assume the most brilliant scarlet tints. Great masses of this plant may be seen near Horticultural Hall, in Fairmount Park, where it appears perfectly at home. It is strange that it is so rarely found in our gardens. No other summer-blooming hardy shrub or small tree at all equals it in beauty.

The comparatively new Rose, Madame Georges Bruant, I saw in flower here for the first time; it is a hybrid, raised at Poitiers by a nurseryman named Bruant, between the Japanese Rosa rugosa and the Tea-rose, Sombreuil. It is a vigorous-growing plant, with clustered, fragrant white flowers and pale glaucous foliage; it is very distinct from other hybrids raised from Rosa rugosa, and as it appears to be a free and constant bloomer it may be expected to prove a decided acquisition. S.

From *Garden and Forest*, September 6, 1893.

Preface to Twenty-seventh Edition.

In the rush and turmoil of the 19th century, is there any one who takes the time to read the preface of a catalogue? We doubt it,—but yet upon the chance that some one will read it we want to talk, not upon the extent of our nurseries or the many years that we have been actively engaged in nursery work, but upon the quality of the stock we send out, upon the care we take to produce the finest grade of stock, and the jealous watch we keep to see that our stock is true to name.

Of what use is it to buy trees which are of weak, sickly growth and in a low state of vitality? Such trees cannot recover from the effects of transplanting for several years thereafter, and if they are of large size, the time will be even longer. But what of the trees that have had care and attention from the time they were small,—stimulated to growth by yearly applications of manure, and the soil cultivated each season as carefully as for a crop of corn, potatoes or other garden vegetables. Such trees will have strong, heavy roots, with plenty of fibres, and will be in a better condition to resist the action of transplanting than those that have not had this care and attention.

A man in poor health, with a low or weak constitution, will not recover from a surgical operation, which has taken off his leg or arm, as quickly as one who is strong, vigorous, and in the highest state of health; and it cannot be expected that a tree in the same condition would do any better,—yet many people buy such trees, because they are low priced, and expect them to do as well as those in the highest state of health and cultivation,—and which cannot be sold at such figures. The very fact that a tree is low in price should often condemn it to practical planters.

Nurserymen who visit the Meehan Nurseries are astounded at the labor and manures used in the growing of trees and shrubs. One nurseryman went so far as to say that "it did not pay;" but when we pointed to the strong, sturdy growth of our trees—Norway and Sugar Maples making from 3 to 4 feet growth in one year—he was forced to admit that we were right, and that it not only paid us to do so, but that we were dealing generously with our customers by furnishing them with such strong and healthy stock.

Visitors during the summer and fall can see large stacks of manure—all stable manure, no phosphates—here, there and everywhere, all over the place, and if they come in the winter, they will see it being drawn and scattered through our large blocks of Oaks, Maples, Birch, shrubs, evergreens, and in fact everything we are growing. But the new blocks of plants are not neglected. Before anything is planted the ground receives a heavy coating of manure, which is ploughed into the ground,—and frequently additional manure is scattered in the trench among the roots of the young plants just being set out.

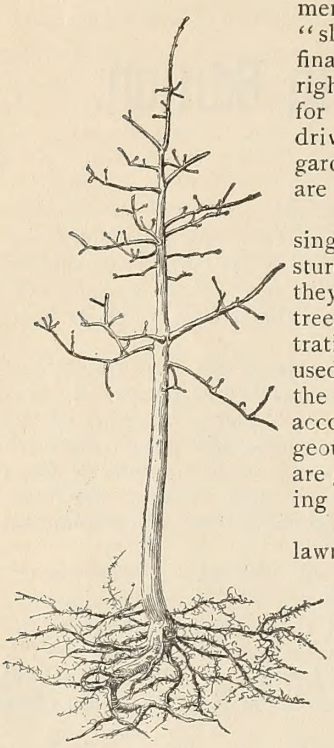
During the summer the cultivators and hoes are kept going, stirring the soil and working the manure into the ground.

What is the result? Have you ever observed a field of corn or a garden that has had as much manure, care and attention? A strong, heavy crop,—that is just what we get from our labor and expense, and in consequence our customers get as vigorous, healthy stock as can be produced anywhere in the United States,—and from which there is a smaller per cent. of loss from transplanting. Is this then not the stock to set out?

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our stock. They should take the train at Twelfth and Market Streets, getting off at Walnut Lane Station, or at Broad and Market Streets, for Carpenter Station. Cabs can be had at either station if desired. The Eighth Street and Germantown Avenue electric cars come within three squares of our nurseries. Leave cars at Church Street, Germantown.

NATIVE OAKS.—Methods of Pruning and Planting.

For twenty years or more we have been trying to impress upon American planters the importance of using Native Oaks in landscape work. We have successfully met every argument against their use advanced by those who have said they were "slow of growth," "difficult to transplant," etc., and until finally, after all these years, planters began to realize that we were right and to recognize in the American Oak the "King of Trees" for not only general landscape work, but for planting carriage drives, walks and streets; and to-day there is scarcely a landscape gardener who does not use them in his planting plans, while there are very many who include them in large quantities.



PIN OAK.

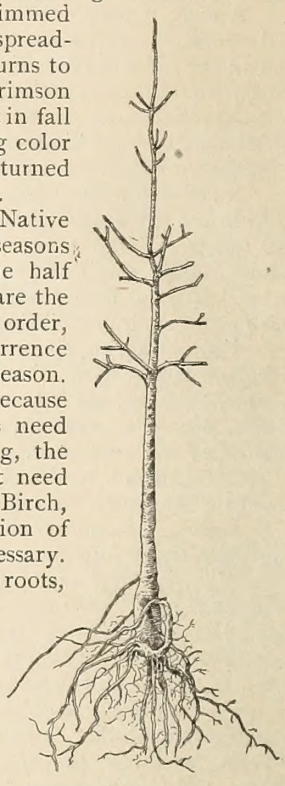
Native Oaks can be planted for almost every purpose; as a single specimen on a lawn no other tree can present such a sturdy, noble appearance. When three or more are set together they form a group always to be admired,—but it is as Avenue trees they present the finest appearance. The Pin Oak (see illustration page 11), with its slightly drooping branches, is frequently used for this purpose. The Scarlet Oak, however, is perhaps in the greatest demand, not only as it is a good grower, but on account of its great beauty in the fall when covered with its gorgeous dress of autumn foliage. The Red, Black and Bicolor are good strong growers; they are of a larger and more spreading growth than the Pin.

The Scarlet Oak shows to the best advantage as a specimen lawn tree, or planted in groups,—either leaving the branches low, and sweeping the ground or trimmed up to a trunk. Making a large spreading head—in fall its foliage turns to the most brilliant scarlet and crimson colors, changing among the first in fall and continuing with its glowing color after that of other trees has turned brown and fallen to the ground.

Nearly every variety of Native Oak will grow as fast as a Norway or Sugar Maple,—some seasons making as much as two, three and occasionally three and one half feet of growth in one season. The Red, Black, and Chestnut are the fastest growers of all. The Scarlet, Pin, and Bicolor come next in order, though by no means of slow growth, it being a very rare occurrence that any of these sorts make less than two feet of growth in a season.

Many people do not make a success of transplanting trees because they do not give enough attention to their pruning. All trees need more or less pruning when transplanted, and, as a general thing, the hard-wooded trees, like the Oak, Beech, Hickory and Walnut need severe pruning, while the softer-wooded trees, like the Maple, Birch, Willows and Poplars will do with less. Then, too, the condition of the roots is always a guide as to the amount of pruning necessary. For instance, a Silver Maple usually has a mass of small fibrous roots,—hence it requires little or no pruning; while, on the other hand, the Walnut will rarely have these small fibres, but just a few large, heavy, forked roots, and in this case the pruning should be very severe.

There is a great difference in this respect even among the different species of a genus Thus, a Pin Oak has roots almost as fibrous as a Sugar Maple, and will do, when transplanted, with but very little pruning, while the Black, Red and Scarlet



RED OAK.

Oaks have but few fibres and consequently the pruning should be more severe. Just at this point we could caution planters, when pruning the Pin Oak, *not to cut off the leader*, as it is almost impossible to start another. The other species will readily push up a new central shoot, but the Pin Oak, rarely.

The accompanying illustrations will show the correct pruning of a Pin and a Red Oak, and also show the fibrous roots of the former and the few heavy roots of the latter. The two trees illustrated are both six years old from seed, and have been twice transplanted.

The Pin Oak before pruning was 6 feet 10 inches high and the Red Oak was 7 feet 6 inches. Last year's growth of the Pin Oak was 2 feet and 4 inches, of the Red Oak 3 feet, of which 11 inches was a second growth made in late summer and fall. Compare this with the growth of any other tree and it will be found that it is equally as rapid if not more so.

The Oak likes a rich, loose soil, and the roots should not be cramped into a small hole. Dig a large hole, even though the roots do not seem to require it, and use good, rich top soil in planting, Cover the surface of the soil that has been disturbed with a good thick mulch of well rotted manure for the first year, and we feel sure that the trees will make a growth that will both astonish and please the planter.

The Oak will grow and thrive in almost any soil. All sorts will do well in high, rolling ground, but the Pin and Bicolor—especially the latter, will thrive in low, moist situations, where the soil is heavy.

For prices and list of varieties, see page 11 and 12. When quantities or special sizes are required SEND LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.—Japan Berberry.

Up to within a year or two past this shrub was used only as an ornamental plant, but latterly it was found to make one of the most ornamental hedges of low, dense habit. The branches being long and slender and thickly covered with small twigs and thorns, it forms a thick, dense mass, reaching close to the ground, which no small animal can penetrate. The leaves are small and narrow, dark green in color, changing in the fall to the most brilliant shades of yellow, scarlet and crimson. The flowers are yellow,

appearing in the early summer, followed by small, green berries, which towards fall turn red.

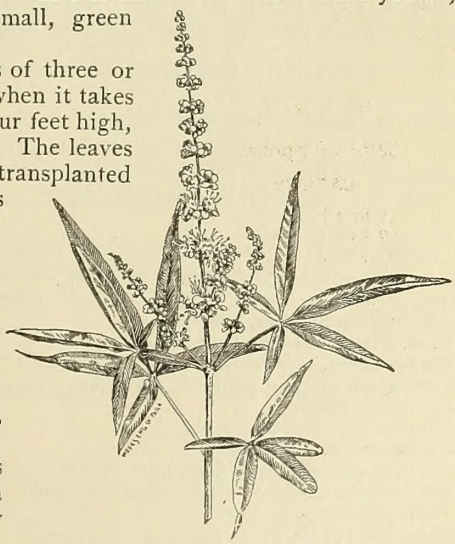
Planted as a single specimen or in groups of three or more, it produces a very pretty effect, especially when it takes on its autumn coloring, It forms a bush about four feet high, nearly round in shape, and very thick and dense. The leaves appear very early in spring, but the bush is easily transplanted after the leaves come out, owing to the great mass of fibrous roots it possesses.

Price 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.

HEDGING PLANTS.

10 to 15 inches, . .	$10.00 per 100
18 to 24 inches, bushy, .	$15.00 per 100
2½ to 3 feet, bushy, .	$25.00 per 100

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS.



When people return from their summer travels, the dearth of flowering shrubs is always noticeable. The vitex is one at least that blooms and pleases them. It bears panicles of lilac-blue flowers, which are much appreciated, and the foliage is nicely scented. Price, 50 cents.

NOTE.—The Preface of the Catalogue contains some useful hints ; read it.

HARDY RHODODENDRONS.

Rhododendrons, while sometimes planted as single specimens, and as such making a fine appearance, are more commonly set in beds or masses of from 25 to 100.

Our importations of these alone, have increased from year to year until last season we imported several thousand plants—one customer taking over 800 of them. This season we offer a large quantity—fine strong plants, mostly well set with flower buds—and, the best of all, they are well acclimatized, having gone through the past winter without the slightest injury.

The Rhododendron delights in a deep, cool soil, and where these conditions do not naturally exist, the ground should be especially prepared for it. The soil should be dug out to a depth of three or four feet, the bottom filled with stones—to afford good drainage—and the balance filled in with good top soil, using as much sod as can be secured.

After the plants are set out, the bed should be covered to a depth of at least six inches, with well rotted stable manure. This not only acts as a stimulant, but also keeps the ground cool and moist during the summer, and prevents frost penetrating too deep in the winter, both of which will result in unusual health and vigor in the plants. There are many varieties imported from Europe that are not generally hardy in this country. After experimenting for years we have found the list we now offer to be perfectly hardy.

Where large masses are required for planting in or along the border of woods, or even to produce a beautiful effect in large beds, the Catawbiense seedlings will be found admirably suited for the purpose. They are extremely hardy and of good, rapid growth, and the only drawback to their being generally used instead of the more expensive hybrids, is that they are nearly all of one color—purple,—still the heads of flowers are large, and they are borne in great profusion, and the effect, when massed, is very fine.

NAMED VARIETIES.

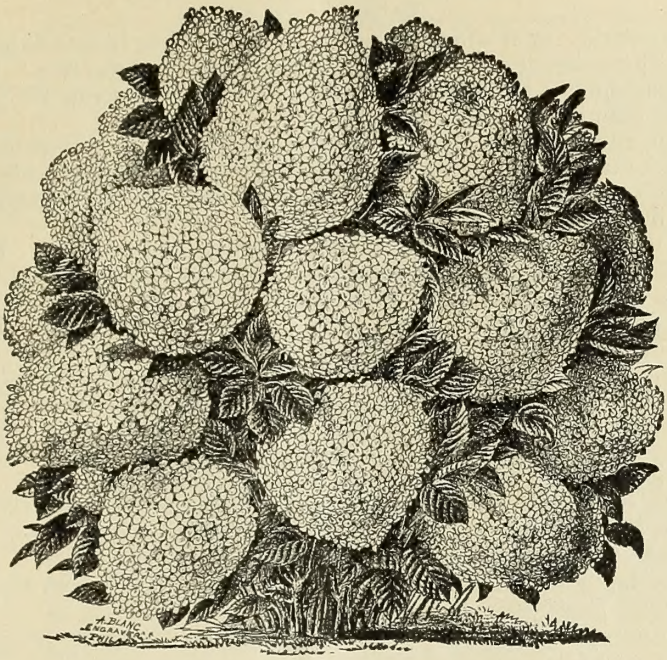
	Each.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
12 to 18 inches, with buds,	$ 1 00	$ 9 00	$ 40 00	$ 70 00
18 to 24 " " "	1 50	13 00	55 00	100 00
Selected Specimens,	$1 75 to 2 50			

CATAWBIENSE SEEDLINGS,

12 to 18 inches,	$ 75	$ 5 00	$ 30 00	$ 50 00
18 to 24 "	1 25	10 00	40 00	75 00
Selected Specimens, 2 to 3 feet,	$1 75 to 2 00			

Album grandiflorum, white.
B. A. Elliot, deep rose, dark spots.
Blandyanum, rosy crimson.
Congestum roseum, light rose, dark spots.
Cyaneum, purple.
Caractacus, purplish crimson.
Catawbiense, Seedlings.
Duchess of Bedford, crimson, light centre.
Delicatissimum, clear white, tinted with pink.
Everestianum, rosy lilac.
Giganteum, pale rosy crimson.
Ingrami, bluish white, chocolate spots.
John Walter, rich crimson.
Kate Waterer, clear rosy crimson, large yellow mark.
Lady Stamford, cream pink, upper petals maroon.
Minnie, bluish white, upper petals yellow.
Multimaculatum, white and yellow spots.
Mrs. John Clutton, fine clear white.
Mrs. Tom Agnew, pure white, lemon blotch.
Madame Carvalho, fine clear white, greenish spots.
Michael Waterer, brightest scarlet crimson.
Nero, large bright purple.
Perspicuum, good white.
Pictum, clear white, orange spots.
Princess Mary of Cambridge, rosy pink.
Queen, fine white.
Roseum elegans, rose.
Star of England, white, lemon spots.

JAPAN HARDY HYDRANGEA.—Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.



This beautiful shrub, with its great profusion of large panicles of white flowers, completely covering the plant from August until September, when it gradually assumes first a light pink, then a darker shade of that color, is so well known that it needs no introduction.

Up to this time it has commonly been planted as a single specimen on the lawn or intermingled with other shrubs, but of late years, especially at Newport, where the shrub attains great perfection, it has been shown that an effect unequalled by any other plant can be produced by planting it in clumps of 25, 50 or 100 plants. The enormous quantity of bloom thus massed has been a great attraction to visitors at this popular watering place for several years past, and the practice is now growing popular elsewhere.

Whether plants of small size are used or large vigorous stock is set out, the grand effect of planting in masses is secured at once, as the smallest sized stock offered by us will bloom the first season of planting.

After planting, the stock should be cut down to within six inches of the ground, it will then push up strong new shoots, which will bloom the same season.

That customers may try the effect of this style of planting, we offer the following low schedule of prices.

NO LESS NUMBER THAN QUOTED WILL BE SUPPLIED AT THESE PRICES.

		For 10	For 25	For 50	For 100
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora,	10–18 in.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
" "	2–3 ft.	1 75	3 50	6 00	10 00
" "	3–4 ft.	2 00	4 25	7 50	13 00

Single specimens, price 50 cents; extra sized, 75 cents to $1.00 each. Tree shaped, $1.00 each.

☞Read the Preface to the Catalogue. It contains interesting facts.

CORNUS FLORIDA. CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRO.

(See illustration Page 8.)

CORNUS FLORIDA PENDULA.

(See illustration page 23)

The Cornus florida, or White Dogwood, is an old stand-by in landscape work, and the demand for it equals that of any other tree used for ornamental planting. Its large, white flowers are among the first to open in the spring, completely covering the tree, making it one of the most beautiful attractions on the lawn.

After seeing one of these beautiful White flowered Dogwood can any one imagine anything more attractive? And yet, change the color of the flowers from white to deep pink, and is there not a great improvement? This is what nature has accomplished in the NEW RED FLOWERED DOGWOOD.

In every other particular, it is exactly like the white flowered one. Flowering trees of the red flowered sort, growing on lawns here in Germantown, have attracted great attention, and we have sold many plants from this fact. In one instance we sent out several hundred flowers to our regular customers, and ninety out of every hundred bought a plant.

Though the WEEPING DOGWOOD has been longer in cultivation, the demand increases yearly, as the plants set out when it was first intruduced are attaining some size and increasing in attiactiveness. Unlike most weeping trees, it forms a central leader which shoots perfectly upright, always forming a straight trunk, while the side branches gracefully sweep the ground. It bears the large white flowers in spring and red berries in fall, just the same as the white flowered sort. (See illustration page 23.)

In addition to all that has been said, it must be remembered that the foliage of all three sorts turns to the most brilliant red, scarlet, bronze and yellow colors in the fall.

One of each of the three sorts, form a very attractive group.

Cornus florida, 3 to 4 ft, 75 cents each; $6.00 for 10. 6 feet, very bushy, $1.50 each; $12.50 for 10.

Cornus florida rubro, 2½ to 3 feet, bushy, $1.00 each; $9.00 for 10. 4 to 4½ feet, bushy, $1.50 each; $12.50 for 10.

Cornus florida pendula, 3 feet, $1.00 each; $9. for 10; 4 to 5 feet $1.50 each; $12.50 for 10.

Ten plants made up of either two or the three sorts will be sold at the 10 prices.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM.—New Double Japan Snowball.

(See illustration from a photograph, on back page of cover.)

Beyond doubt, this is one of the finest shrubs ever introduced. Some plants are beautiful when in bloom, others when they are in fruit, while still others are most attractive in the fall when the foliage takes on its autumn coloring,—but few look well from early spring to late fall.

Among the few that have this distinction, the Japan Snowball is well to the front. It is among the first in spring to push out its leaves. They are of a dark olive green color, with the younger foliage and leaf stalks of a coppery brown. The leaves, too, are plaited, as will be seen by the engraving on the last page of cover.

The flowers quickly follow the leaves, being fully open by Decoration Day. They are of good size, and are borne all along the stems. They last for a long time after opening.

The foliage keeps its dark green color all through the summer and late into the autumn, falling after nearly everything else has dropped its foliage.

It is a good, strong, upright grower, and transplants readily.

Bushy plants, 3 feet, 50 cents each; $4.00 for 10; 4 feet, 75 cents each; $6.00 for 10; 5 feet, $1.00 each; $9.00 for 10.

CERCIS JAPONICA.—Japan Judas.

There are but few people who have not noticed the bushy shrub, growing to a height of about five feet, which, almost the first thing in spring, pushes out great masses of small, pea-shaped, bright pink flowers all over its branches. It is the Japan Judas, and it is so conspicuous that it never fails to attract attention and admiration. The leaves which follow just as the flowers disappear, are dark, shiney green, of medium size, and are heart-shaped. Either as a single specimen on a lawn or planted among other shrubs, it will be equally attractive.

Price, 75 cents each.

MAGNOLIA FRASERI.—(Auriculata.)

We take great pleasure in offering this scarce and beautiful tree to our patrons. Although known for many years to be one of the most desirable of all Magnolias, by the few fortunate enough to possess a specimen, it has been almost unknown in collections, because of its great scarcity. It has been our good fortune to propagate it to some extent, enabling us to offer it in this way for the first time In growth it is of stately form, growing rapidly into a large-sized tree. The foliage is large and handsome. But it is *its flowers* which give it such great claims to distinction. Besides being of large size, they are of a *canary yellow color* and *deliciously fragrant*, almost, if not quite as much so as the famed Swamp Magnolia, glauca. They expand, too, later than some of the more early kinds, and open one after the other, keeping up a display for some time. It gives us great satisfaction in being able to offer and recommend it to our customers. Price, $2.00 each.

SPECIAL PRICES:—WHEN LARGE QUANTITIES OF TREES OR SHRUBS ARE REQUIRED WE ASK TO BE GIVEN A LIST OF WHAT WILL BE NEEDED, WITH THE SIZES WANTED, THAT WE MAY MAKE A SPECIAL PRICE ON IT.

Supplementary List of New or Rare Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Evergreens.

Deciduous Trees.

Acer polymorphum ampelopsilobum, Large green-leaved Japan Maple.....$1 00
" **polymorphum reticulatum.** Japan Maple, green-leaved, spotted white and yellow, 1 00
" **Japonicum rufinervum,** Large, green-leaved, both bark and leaf resembling the acer striatum 1 00
Amelanchier rotundifolia, Dwarf June Berry, 50
Aralia canescens, Hercules' Club..... 75
" **Japonica,** Japanese " 75
Cerasus Virginiana, Native Choke Cherry.. 50
Cedrela sinensis, a Chinese tree resembling the Ailanthus, but without the ill scented flowers of that tree $1 50
Fraxinus atrovirens, European variety, Ash 75
" **longicuspis,** Japan Ash, Rare.... 1 50
" **pubescens,** Red " 75
Pyrus Americana, Am. Mt. " 75
" **Parkmanni** (Japonica fl. pl.), a desirable sort, bearing bunches of rosy pink flowers of great beauty..... 1 00
Quercus castanea, Western Chestnut Oak, 75
Ulmus parvifolia, Small-leaved Elm,..... 75
" **sinensis,** Chinese " 75

Deciduous Shrubs.

Azalea calendulacea, Flame-colored Azalea $0 75
Andromeda recurva, Racemes of white flowers, 50
Baccharis halimifolia, a native shrub, bearing heads of feathery white seeds in fall..... 50
Berberis aristata, Asiatic Berberry..... 50
" **Sieboldi,** Japanese " 50
Buddleia curviflora 50
" **intermedia** 50
These shrubs bear light purple flowers and bloom in midsummer.
Caryopteris Mastacanthus, a new and valuable introduction from China. It bears bright blue flowers abundantly during September and October. 1 00
Cassia Marilandica. This shrub-like plant, though it disappears to the ground in winter, bears yellow flowers in great profusion in midsummer. 75
Clerodendron Bungei. Of the same habit as the last named plant. Its large heads of pink flowers are very showy. It spreads from the root, soon forming a large clump..... 75
" **viscosum.** A shrubby sort, bearing light-colored flowers..... 75
Coronilla emerus. This shrub bears yellow flowers in midsummer..... 75
Cornus officinale. A Japanese species..... 75
Deutzia Wellsii. A new white-flowered Deutzia. 75
" **Sieboldii.** " " " 75
Elæagnus umbellata. This is valued for the great display its numerous red berries make in the fall..... 50
Forsythea Fortuni. Deep yellow-flowered golden bell..... 50
" **variegata,** Variegated leaved... 75
Caylussacia frondosa, Huckleberry..... 35
" **resinosa,** " 35
" **ursina,** " 50
Halamodendron argenteum..... 50
Hydrangea radiata. The silvery underside of the leaves is a great attraction..... 50
Hypericum densiflorum, St. John's Wort. $0 50
" **Moserianum,** " " 75
Hypericums are good midsummer bloomers. Densiflorum is a prolific bloomer, and Moserianum has very large flowers, which are produced throughout the fall months.
Lagerstrœmia Indica, Crape Myrtle, Pink. 75
When sheltered a little in winter, it lives out in Philadelphia.
Lespedeza bicolor. A shrub bearing rosy pink flowers 75
Leycesteria formosa. The white flowers and rosy calyx, followed by rose-colored berries, make this a desirable shrub. It is hardy in Philadelphia. 75
Limonia trifoliata. The hardy Orange. Bears sweet scented flowers in early spring and oranges in fall, which, however, are not to be eaten..... 50
Ligustrum Ibota, Privet..... 50
" **Japonicum,** " 50
" **Pekinensis,** " 50
These are desirable sorts of the numerous family of privets.
Lonicera fragrantissima, Bush Honeysuckle. 50
" **Koralkowi.** Bush Honeysuckle. 50
" **Ruprechtiana,** " 50
" **Standishi,** " 50
The first and the last named of these Loniceras are early blooming, the flowers sometimes expanding before winter is fairly over.
Photinia villosa, White flowers in June..... 50
Prunus Japonica..... 50
" **tomentosa**..... 50
Punica alba plena, Double white Pomegranate, 50
Rosa multiflora..... 50
" **spinosissima**..... 50
Rhamnus crenatus..... 35
Rhus cotinoides. This rare native shrub is a more compact grower and has larger foliage than the common Mist Bush 1 00
Rubus delicosus, Rocky Mountain Rubus.. 75
" **odoratus,** Flowering Raspberry..... 50

Spiræa aræfolia.....$0 50
" **rotundifolia**..... 35
" **Van Houtti**..... 50

All these spiræas have pretty foliage and bear white flowers early in spring.

Stephanandra flexuosa. This new shrub bears greenish-yellow flowers in spring, and has neat, pretty foliage.

Syringa alba grandiflora. Large white Lilac. 50
" **Comte Horace de Choiseul.** Deep violet-red Lilac..... 50
" **Leon Simon,** Bluish-crimson Lilac. 50
" **Ludwig Spaeth.** Dark purplish-red Lilac..... 50
" **Marie Legray.** White Lilac..... 75
" **Mathieu de Dombasie.** Double-reddish mauve Lilac..... 75
" **Professor Sargent.** Dark violet Lilac..... 50

Syringa Pyramidalis, Pure azure rose Lilac $0 50
" **Rubella flora plena.** Double violet red Lilac..... 75

Senator Vollard. Rosy-red Lilac..... 50

These lilacs are mostly much superior to the old sorts, either in size of panicle or in color of flower, and sometimes in both respects.

Tamarix plumosa Japonica. Late flowering. 50

Viburnum rotundifolium. This is a variety of the Japan Snowball (plicatum), which flowers a week or more earlier than the other, and has reddish, round leaves..... 75

Zanthorhiza apifolia. A native shrub, bearing small purple flowers in early spring..... 50

Zanthoxylon piperitum, A Japanese species of the Prickly Ash..... 75

Zizyphus vulgaris, Jujube Tree..... 75

Weeping Trees.

Camperdown Elm.....$1 00
Deciduous Cypress..... 1 00
Lilac (Pekinensis)..... 1 00
Locust (Bujota pendula)..... 1 00
Mountain Ash.....$1 00
Mulberry (Teas)..... 1 00
Willow (Rosemary)..... 75

Evergreens.

Abies excelsa pyramidalis, Pyramidal Norway Spruce.....$1 00
" " **pygmæa,** Dwarf Norway Spruce..... 1 00
" " **pumila compacta,** Compact Norway Spruce..... 1 00
" **Engelmanni,** Engelman's Spruce ... 75

Andromeda Japonica. This beautiful evergreen bears drooping racemes of white flowers in spring..... 75

Buxus Japonica aurea, Golden-leaved Box.$1 00
Picea pectinata pyramidalis, Pyramidal Silver Fir.....$1 00
" **sub-alpina,** Colorado Silver Fir..... 1 00
Pinus inops, New Jersey Pine..... 50
Retinospora pisifera aurea..... 75
" **Sieboldi**..... 50
Taxus Hibernica, Irish Yew..... 1 00
" **adpressa stricta,** Japanese Yew.... 1 00
" **Washingtoni,** Golden Yew..... 1 00

Vines.

Ampelopsis dissecta, Cut-leaved Va. Creeper. 50
Vitis Coignetti. From Japan.....$1 00
Wistaria multijuga alba, Double White.. 75

LARGE TREES.—This catalogue only gives prices on the usual shipping size. Our stock comprises trees from one year old seedlings to extra heavy trees 20 to 25 feet in height. All well grown, strong and healthy in every way. Quotations on this class of stock by letter.

NOTE.—When large quantities of nursery stock are required, we will make special prices. Lists of numbers, varieties and sizes should be furnished us to estimate on.

Deciduous Trees.

Prices.—The prices quoted are for what are known as the usual planting sizes, and we assure our customers that we will endeavor to give them the full worth of their money. In a large retail nursery where trees from an inch or so to ten or twelve inches in circumference, and from six to twenty feet high, are in constant demand, prices will naturally be proportionately advanced. When such selections are desired, we will do our best to give the full worth of the additional price.

ACER. Maple.

Maples are deservedly popular trees. For street or avenue planting the larger sorts are invaluable, doing well in almost all soils and situations. The beautiful leaved Japanese sorts are now well known, and are admirably suited for massing in beds or groups on the lawn.

Acer campestre, European Cork Maple. A small sized, round-headed tree, with handsome, neat foliage and corky bark..... $ 50

" **dasycarpum,** Silver Maple. One of the best of trees where large size, quick growth and light foliage are required..... 50

" **var. Weirii,** Weir's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A remarkable and beautiful tree of drooping habit and, finely divided leaves. As a single specimen on a lawn, it could not be dispensed with. 75

" **lætum (Colchicum rubrum).** A Japanese tree of spreading growth and rounded form. The young growth of wood and foliage is of a brilliant red; the mature leaves of a rich shining green. The bark is light and striped..... $1 00

" **macrophyllum,** Oregon Maple. A tree of large growth and large, dark green foliage .. $1 00

" **obtusatum.** A species of moderate growth, from Southern Europe..... 75

" **platanoides,** Norway Maple. A large, handsome, round headed tree, with large, numerous dark green leaves. Invaluable for street planting, and one of the best to plant on a lawn to place seats under..... 75

" **var. laciniatum,** Cut leaved Norway Maple. This variety has deeply lobed and sharp-pointed leaves..... $1 00

" **var. Reitenbachi.** A variety with dark purple leaves, which retain their color through the season..... $1 00

" **var. Schweidlerii.** This has young foliage of bright purplish crimson, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves..... $1 00

" **Japonicum aureum,** Golden-leaved Japan Maple. A most beautiful variety, the foliage being shaded with gold and green. This, with its good habit of growth, makes it a most desirable species..... $3 00

Acer polymorphum, Japan Maple. A small sized, shrubby growing tree, with small, deeply lobed foliage, of bright green, changing to a purplish hue in autumn..... $1 00

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum.
(Blood-leaved Japan Maple.)

Acer var. atropurpureum, Blood-leaved Japan Maple. (See cut.) A bushy shrub, with dark purple, deeply cut leaves. The young growth is of a brilliant crimson. As a bushy shrub of brilliant foliage it cannot be dispensed with..... $1 50

" **var. lætum.** Another interesting variety from Japan. The young growth is a deep red, changing to a shining green..... $1 00

" **var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum,** Cut-leaved Japan Blood-leaved Maple. A striking variety, with finely dissected blood leaves, and long, slender, fern-like growth..... $2 00

Acer var. roseo marginatum. (See cut.) In this variety the growth is slow, but its small leaves, with their rosy pink margin, make it a particularly distinct sort..... $2 00

Acer polymorphum roseo marginatum.

Acer psuedo-platanus, European Sycamore Maple. A well-known tree of large, spreading growth and dark green leaves..... 50

" **var. Douglasii.** With smaller and more pointed leaves than the parent type..... $1 00

" **var. purpureum,** Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. The purple is on the underside of the leaf; the upper surface is green..... $1 00

" **var. tricolor.** A beautiful variety, with foliage distinctly marked with white, red and green. $1 00

" **rubrum,** Red or Scarlet Maple. A tree of large size, conspicuous for its red blossoms in spring, and its still redder leaves in autumn..... 75

" **saccharinum,** Sugar Maple. Of stately growth and fine habit. Its reddish yellow leaves in the fall cause it to be largely planted. One of the best park and avenue trees..... 50

" **var. nigrum,** Black Sugar Maple. Of rougher bark and more spreading outline than the former..... 75

" **spicatum,** Mountain Maple. A low growing, shrub-like species, with good sized leaves, flowering when but three feet high..... 75

" **striatum,** Striped Maple. A medium sized tree, of good shape, and beautifully striped bark. The latter feature renders it of much value when the foliage falls..... 75

" **Tataricum,** Tartarian Maple. A small sized, distinct looking species, from Southern Europe..... 75

" **var. Cinnala.** Of still smaller size than the preceding..... $1 00

" **tauricum.** A dwarf Maple; distinct..... 75

" **trilobatum (monspessulanum).** A medium sized European tree, with lobed leaves..... 75

ACACIA. Mimosa Tree.

Acacia julibrissin. A pretty, low-growing tree, with feathery foliage..... 50

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

The magnificent foliage and large, handsome spikes of flowers, make these trees justly celebrated. The double sorts are valued by many because of producing no seeds.

Æsculus glabra, American Horse Chestnut. A quick growing large sized tree, with reddish wood and yellowish white flowers..... 75

" **hippocastanum,** European Horse Chestnut. This magnificent large sized tree, free from all insects as it is, has no superior as a lawn tree. In spring its profusion of white panicled flowers make it a striking object..... 75

" **var. alba plena,** Double flowered White Horse Chestnut. The flowers are very double, making of this a distinct and beautiful variety..... $1 25

" **var. rubra plena,** Double flowered Red Horse Chestnut. Equally as desirable as the foregoing..... $1 25

" **rubicunda,** Red flowering Horse Chestnut. This has large, handsome red flowers, tinged with yellow in the centre, and dark green leaves..... $1 25

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Ailanthus glandulosa. This thrives in poor ground as well as in better situations, and makes a large tree. The disagreeable odor of the flowers is confined to the male trees..... 50

ALNUS. Alder.

The European Alder is useful where a quick growing large sized tree is required. The cut-leaved variety is a very handsome tree.

Alnus firma. A Japanese sort, with large catkins of flowers and green leaves..... 75

" **glutinosa,** European Alder. Quick growing, erect; likes a moist situation..... 50

" **var. laciniata imperialis,** Cut-leaved Alder. A large tree of good shape, with deeply laciniate foliage; well adapted for a lawn.... $1 00

" **maritima.** A more shrub-like sort than the foregoing, with large foliage..... 75

" **Oregona,** Oregon Alder. A distinct species..... $1 00

" **serrulata.** A bushy form, growing best in wet places..... 50

AMELANCHIER.

June Berry, Snowy Mespilus, &c.

Amelanchier Botryapium. A small tree, bearing snow white blossoms in early spring, followed by pleasant tasting fruit, sometimes called Indian Cherry..... 75

" **alnifolia (nana).** A dwarf form of much beauty, flowering when less than a foot high..... 50

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica. Double flowered white, crimson and rose. These are among the most valued of early spring flowers..... 50

Amygdalus var. purpurea, Blood-leaved Peach. The leaves are blood-red in spring, and keep of a dark shade all summer..... 50

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree.

Andromeda arborea. The only "tree" of all Andromedas. It bears racemes of white flowers of uncommon beauty, and in autumn the foliage turns to a brilliant scarlet. A distinct and beautiful tree..... $1 25

ANONA. Pawpaw.

Anona triloba. A small sized tree, having bright green leaves, and bearing edible fruit somewhat resembling the banana 75

ARALIA. Hercules Club.

Aralia spinosa. A singular looking small-sized tree, bearing panicles of white flowers in August. The stems are very prickly. Does well in mixed clumps 50

BETULA. Birch.

Birches possess a character peculiarly their own; of quick growth, light branches, small leaves and airy appearance, nothing can take their place in landscape work. In addition, nearly all have beautiful, peculiar looking bark, and the trees thrive in even the poorest soils. In some species the colored bark does not show until the trees are about six years old.

Betula alba laciniata.
(Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.)

Betula alba, European White Birch. Of rapid and upright growth, which becomes drooping when the tree is four or five years old. The bark is very white, hence its name..... 75

Betula var. fastigiata, Upright Birch. This has a close, compact, upright growth, quite unusual in Birches, besides its white bark..... $1 00

" **var. laciniata,** Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (See cut.) This is beyond question the most esteemed of weeping trees. It is of slender, yet vigorous growth, drooping, with finely dissected leaves, and white bark..... $1 00

" **var. pendula Youngii,** Young's Weeping Birch. This forms pendulous heads of much beauty, and is quite distinct from the preceding one..... $1 50

" **var. purpurea,** Purple leaved Birch. The purple foliage of this tree, with its purple and white bark, make it unusually distinct..... $1 00

" **costata.** This is an erect growing tree, from the Amoor River. The leaves are larger than with most Birches. Distinct..... $1 50

" **lenta,** Sweet or Cherry Birch. A noble, spreading tree, of large and shapely growth. 75

" **lutea,** Yellow Birch. A large, upright tree, with some of the characteristics of the preceding, but with peculiar yellow bark, which alone would distinguish it..... 75

" **nana,** Dwarf Birch. A low-growing, distinct native sort, making but a large bush..... $1 00

" **papyracea.** Canoe or Paper Birch. A shapely tree, with handsome foliage and beautiful white bark; not exceeded by the famed English White..... 75

" **populifolia,** Poplar Birch. This is known as the American White Birch, and is largely planted..... 75

" **rubra,** Red Birch. The shaggy red bark of this species is what gives it its distinction. It is much sought after by planters..... 75

BUMELIA.

Bumelia lanuginosa. A small native tree, with spiny branches and shining leaves..... 75

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

Carpinus Americana, American Hornbeam 50
" **Betulus,** European Hornbeam..... 50

These grow thick and bushy, with branches close to the ground, and are admirably suited for planting for screens and hedges. They will grow in the shade where nothing else will.

CARYA. Hickory.

Hickories are among the most useful of our native trees. The Pecan and Shellbark are well known for their well-flavored nuts, and for timber many are invaluable. All grow to a very large size.

Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory. The nuts are only excelled by the Pecan, while the wood has no superior 75

" **amara,** Bitternut Hickory. The nuts are very bitter, but the wood is of the greatest use in commerce..... 75

" **aquatica,** Southern Hickory..... 75

" **microcarpa,** Small Fruited Hickory.... 75

" **olivæformis,** Pecan Nut. This heads the list for the quality of its nuts..... 75

" **porcina,** Pig Nut Hickory. The nuts are of no value, but its timber is equal to the best..... 75

Carya sulcata, Large Fruited Hickory. But little inferior to the Shellbark in the quality of its nuts, which are also very large..... 75

" **tomentosa,** White Hickory. Also of much value for timber purposes..... 75

CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut.

Castanea Americana, American Chestnut. This leads all the sorts in the quality of its nuts and its valuable timber..... 50

" **Japonica,** Japan Chestnut. In general appearance this is like the Spanish, but the fruit is larger and produced when the tree is quite young.. $1 00

" **pumila,** Chinquapin. This grows in shrub shape, producing small nuts of excellent quality..... 75

" **vesca,** Spanish Chestnut. A large, spreading tree, bearing very large nuts..... 75

CATALPA.

Catalpas have very large, tropical looking leaves, and bear large panicles of white and purple flowers in July. The wood is hard and durable.

Catalpa bignonioides, Catalpa. A rapid growing, spreading tree, bearing large panicles of flowers, often a foot long..... 50

" **var. aurea,** Golden-leaved Catalpa. A slow growing variety, with golden foliage..... 75

" **var. nana,** Dwarf Catalpa. Grows into a flat-headed bush of thick growth. A novel form.. 75

" **Kaempferi,** Japan Catalpa. A small tree, flowering early, bearing cream colored, purplish flowers..... 75

" **speciosa,** Western Catalpa. An upright, fast growing species, flowering earlier than the others, and much esteemed for forestry planting.... 50

CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

Celtis occidentalis, Nettle Tree. An uncommon looking tree, of fantastic, spreading growth, elm-like leaves, and corky bark 50

" **pumila,** Dwarf Nettle Tree. A dwarf form of the above..... 75

CERASUS. Cherry.

Neither flowering nor weeping cherries can be dispensed with in ornamental gardening; the former are needed for their large, double, early flowers, and the latter for various situations where weepers are so suitable.

Cerasus avium alba plena, Double-flowering Cherry. The flowers of this are particularly large, double and handsome..... 75

" **Padus,** European Bird Cherry. Whether in spring, when full of its racemes of white flowers, or when full of its ripe fruit in August, there are but few nicer things on a lawn. It can be grown as bush or standard..... 75

" **Pennsylvanica,** Wild Red Cherry. A medium sized native tree, remarkable for its red wood and fruit..... 75

" **pumila pendula,** Dwarf Weeping Cherry. Grafted standard high, this makes a twiggy, close head of slender branches, unlike any other tree..... $1 00

Cerasus ranunculæflora. This has small, pretty double white flowers, and grows in bush shape, as Morellos do..... 75

" **serotina,** American Bird Cherry. The well-known "Wild Cherry," useful medicinally for its bark and fruit, as well as for its beauty as a lawn tree..... 50

" **var. pendula,** Weeping Wild Cherry. (See cut page 22.) A new weeper of great merit, combining with the flowers and fruit of the ordinary form, a graceful pendent habit. New and distinct.. $3 00

" **rosea pendula,** Japan Weeping Cherry. A very fine pendulous tree, having slender branches which fall gracefully to the ground, and rose-colored flowers..... $1 50

" **Sieboldii rubra plena,** Siebold's Double-flowering Cherry. This has large semi-double flowers; white, tinged pink..... $1 00

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Katsura.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. A newly introduced tree from Japan, of great beauty and extremely rapid growth, which we take pleasure in illustrating. The leaves are heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery green beneath. The leaf stalks are dark red, a tint of the same color is in the veins, which, with the dark brown of the young bark, gives most unusual attractions. While of upright habit, there is no stiffness of growth, such as often accompanies such an outline. It is perfectly hardy, free from diseases, and a valuable addition to our list of trees. In Japan it is called Katsura, and it is believed to belong to the Magnolia family. (See cut on back of cover.) $1 50

CERCIS. Judas Tree, or Red Bud.

Cercis Canadensis, American Judas Tree. A small sized tree, somewhat round-headed when given full room, bright green leaves, and bearing a profusion of pink flowers very early in spring..... 50

" **Japonica,** Japan Judas. Not so large as the foregoing, making only a large shrub, but its foliage is a very bright green and its flowers dark rosy pink. It is remarkable for flowering when but a foot high..... 75

CLADASTRIS.

(Virgilia lutea) Yellow Wood.

Cladastris tinctoria. A small sized, round-headed native tree, with compound leaves, and racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in June..... $1 00

CORNUS. Dogwood.

Cornus florida, White or Large Flowering Dogwood. (See cut next page.) Although this beautiful small tree is justly esteemed for its large, showy flowers in spring and its deep scarlet berries and foliage in the fall, we believe it will yet be more called for, though the present demand is large..... 75

" **var. flore rubro,** Red-flowering Dogwood. (See colored plate, frontispiece.) We have much pleasure in offering this valuable new *red flowering variety.* The common sort often has flowers

tinged with pink, and when this one was introduced; many supposed it but one of these pink-tinged ones. But this is not the case. In addition to all the valuable qualities of the parent form it has *deep red* flowers, and the foliage even, is of a darker tint than usual. We cordially recommend it to our customers $1 00

Cornus florida.
(White-Flowering Dogwood.)

Cornus var. pendula, Weeping Dogwood. (See cut page 23.) This now well-known weeper, which was found wild in Maryland, is one of our introductions. As with the common one it also has handsome flowers, scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, together with a pendulous growth, which soon reaches the ground. It differs from almost all other weepers in having an upright central shoot from which pendulous side branches emerge as it grows. (The three together—the weeper in the background—form a beautiful group) $1 00

CYTISUS. Laburnum.

Cytisus Laburnum. A small sized tree, with shining green leaves, and racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June..... 75

DIOSPYROS. Persimon.

Diospyros Kaki, Japan Persimon. A small sized tree, bearing large fruit of excellent quality. Hardy south of Philadelphia, and grown in tubs in the North..... $1 00

" **Virginiana**, American Persimon. A tree of large size, bearing fruit liked by many persons after being well frosted..... 50

DIMORPHANTHUS.

Dimorphanthus Mandshurica. A new tree, closely approaching the Aralia..... $1 00

FAGUS. Beech.

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage; the pendulous habit of the *weeping;* finely cut leaves of the *fern leaved;* the purple of the *blood leaved;* light bark of the American as contrasted with the English; make an array of good points not easily equalled by the varieties of any other tree. The foliage, though dying when winter comes, often remains on until spring returns.

Fagus Americana, American Beech. Well known for its large size, compact growth, and whitish bark..... 75

" **sylvatica,** European Beech. Its dark green foliage, bushy growth, and the ease of transplanting, make this a favorite in all plantings.... 75

" **var. asplenifolia,** Fern-leaved Beech. With finely divided, fern-like foliage, and twiggy, well-formed habit, it is universally popular..... $1 00

" **var. heterophylla,** Cut-leaved Beech. While the leaves are much divided, they are not so fern-like as the preceding; still it is a desirable and good variety..... $1 00

Fagus sylvatica pendula.
(Weeping Beech.)

Fagus sylvatica pendula, Weeping Beech. (See cut.) This, while distinctly a weeper, has a twisted, odd growth, just the thing to break the sameness which too many "straight, well proportioned trees" give to a place..... $1 00

" **var. purpurea,** Blood-leaved Beech. Where a large growing tree of dark foliage is required, this will always be in demand. From early spring until late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black,—there is always a rich purple foliage..... $1 00

FRAXINUS. Ash.

All of this family have much the same general growth: light airy foliage and good shape, but there are great distinctions in foliage, bark, etc.

Fraxinus Americana, White Ash. A good sized tree, with straight trunk and feathery foliage. 75

" **var. aucubæfolia,** Aucuba-leaved Ash. The foliage is golden-blotched, the variegation being permanent through the summer..... 75

" **var. Boscii.** A new variety, with woolly shoots and dark, glossy foliage..... 75

" **var. spectabilis.** With large, thick, shining green leaves..... 75

" **anomale.** This is a rare species from Utah. The foliage is unlike an ash, being broader than usual, and it has square stems..... $1 00

" **elonga Japonica.** This makes rather slim branches, and has finer foliage than many other sorts..... $1 00

" **excelsior,** European Ash. More spreading than the American, and with, generally, a smaller trunk..... 50

" **var. aurea,** Golden-barked Ash. A peculiar tree on account of its twisted growth and yellow bark..... $1 00

" **var. aurea nana,** Dwarf Golden Ash. A small sized variety of the foregoing..... 75

" **var. heterophylla,** Cut-leaved Ash. This is a quite distinct sort, with fine cut foliage..... 75

" **var. jaspidea,** Striped-bark Ash. This and similar trees with peculiar bark, are much appreciated when bare of foliage in winter..... 75

" **var. pendula,** Weeping Ash $1 25

" **var. pendula aurea,** Golden Weeping Ash. This has golden, the preceding, green, bark. Both form large, spreading heads; making excellent arbors $1 25

" **var. salicifolia,** Willow-leaved Ash. Foliage narrow, wavy. Tree of quick growth..... 75

" **Oregona,** Oregon Ash. This is a large native tree, with a quite dark bark, and leaflets not so fine as many others..... $1 00

" **Ornus,** Flowering Ash. A small sized tree, bearing fringe-like, greenish white flowers in June 75

" **platycarpa,** Water Ash. A Southern species, forming a low-growing tree in the Northern States 75

" **quadrangulata,** Blue Ash. A distinct, fast growing sort, with square or four angled stems 75

" **sambucifolia,** Black Ash. This forms one of the largest trees of all the Ashes 50

" **viridis,** Green Ash. Not so large a tree as the last, but quite desirable..... 50

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

Gleditschia monosperma, Water Locust. A small sized tree, native of the South..... 75

" **sinensis,** Chinese Honey Locust. A distinct, small sized tree..... 75

" **triacanthos,** Honey Locust. A rapid growing tree, with light foliage and strong spines. 50

" **var. Bujoti pendula,** Weeping Honey Locust $1 50

GLYPTOSTROBUS.
Chinese Weeping Cypress.

Glyptostrobus sinensis pendula. A fast growing coniferous tree, resembling the Deciduous Cypress, but pendulous; foliage much finer.. $1 00

GORDONIA. Loblolly Bay.

Gordonia Lasianthus. This species is not so hardy as the next, but it lives out in Philadelphia, with protection..... $1 25

" **pubescens,** Franklin Tree. A small sized tree of exceeding beauty. The leaves are of a shining green; flowers large, white, with yellow stamens, and sweet scented; very scarce..... $2 50

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. This, though of irregular growth when young, becomes a tree of good shape in time. It has stiff, blunt shoots, with feathery foliage, and quite rough bark. Bears large, thick brown pods of seed in the fall.... 50

HOVENIA.

Hovenia dulcis. A new Japanese tree, with large leaves, and corymbs of white flowers in July, followed later by fruit which is said to be edible. $1 50

IDESIA.

Idesia polycarpa. A new tree, having very large leaves and long reddish leaf stalks..... $2 00

JUGLANS. Walnut.

Juglans cinerea, Butternut. Well known for its quick, clean growth, smooth bark, and nuts, which, however, contain but little "meat".. 50

" **nigra,** Black Walnut. A majestic native tree, with fine foliage and bearing nuts of commercial value..... 50

" **regia,** English Walnut or Madeira Nut. A spreading tree of large size, well known and esteemed for its fine flavored nuts..... 75

" **var. præparturiens.** A dwarf sort, which bears fruit when the tree is quite young.... $1 00

KOELREUTERIA.

Koelreuteria paniculata. A small tree from China, bearing pinnate leaves, and large panicles of yellow flowers, in July. A very ornamental tree..... 75

LARIX. Larch.

Larix Europœa, European Larch. An elegant, rapid growing coniferous tree, of pyramidal growth, and drooping branches..... 50

" **Kæmpferi,** Japan Larch. Broad foliage and reddish wood..... $1 00

LAURUS.

Laurus Benzoin, Spice Wood. This has bright green leaves, and scarlet berries in the fall, both of spicy fragrance..... 50

" **Sassafras.** This has peculiar, deep green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in the fall. Well known for its aromatic bark and roots. 50

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum.

Liquidambar styraciflua. A stately tree, with star shaped leaves, which change to a deep crimson in the fall. It has also corky bark..... 75

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron integrifolia, Entire Leaved Tulip Tree. One of the largest and fastest growing native trees..... 75

" **tulipifera,** Common Tulip Tree or Tulip Poplar. Like the preceding one it is fast growing and of large size. Its large, tulip-like flowers, of a yellowish white color, are very handsome... 75

MACLURA. Osage Orange.

Maclura aurantiaca. The deep green leaves, round-headed growth and large seed balls, make this a really ornamental tree. It is much used for farm and division hedges..... 50

MAGNOLIA.

It is hardly possible to say enough in favor of Magnolias. The richness of their fresh green foliage and the splendor of their bloom, stand unequalled among trees and shrubs. The majority of them flower before the leaves appear in spring. About many old residences it is not unusual to see specimens twenty feet high, on which the expanded flowers will be so thickly set that hardly a twig can be seen. All have fragrant flowers to some degree, but the *glauca* surpasses them all in this respect. All the shrub forms can be grown as standards, if desired, by cutting away all but one stem.

Magnolia acuminata, Cucumber Tree. One of the largest growing of the species. It forms a fine pyramidal-shaped tree. The flowers are yellowish white, medium sized, appearing in June. The fruit when green resembles a small cucumber, but when ripe it is of a deep scarlet..... 75

" **Alexandrina.** Of shrub-like growth, with white, shaded with pink flowers..... $1 00

" **cordata.** A smaller tree than the foregoing, but resembling it in some particulars..... $1 00

" **conspicua,** Chinese White Magnolia. A highly prized species, on account of its large white flowers, which come before the leaves in spring $1 00

" **Frazeri (auriculata).** A rare native tree, with large ear-shaped leaves and large yellowish white flowers of delightful fragrance..... $2 00

" **glauca,** Sweet White Magnolia. Everywhere esteemed for the delicious fragrance of its white flowers, which are produced through May and June..... $1 00

" **gracilis.** A shrub-like kind, flowering early in the season. Flowers dark purple, lighter within..... 75

" **Lennei.** Flowers, cup-shaped, dark rose, lighter within; shrub-shaped. Blooms in May... $1 00

" **Norbertiana.** One of the shrubby growing sorts, having reddish purple flowers..... $1 00

" **macrophylla.** A superb species, of medium height and rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, often two feet in length. The flowers are also very large, sometimes ten to twelve inches in diameter. Its tropical appearance—a character all possess to more or less extent—its leaves, flowers, and scarlet fruit, make it most effective..... $1 00

Magnolia purpurea, Purple Magnolia. A large shrub-like species, producing light purple blossoms very early in spring..... 75

" **Soulangeana.** Large glossy foliage, hardy, vigorous grower, perhaps the best of what are called shrub magnolias. Flowers large, white, with purple inside 75

" **speciosa.** Resembling the Soulangeana in most respects, but the flowers come later, thus prolonging the blooming season..... 75

" **stellata (Halleana).** A dwarf species, with small leaves and bush-like growth. The flowers are white, semi-double, quite fragrant, and, perhaps, the earliest of all to appear in spring.. $1 50

" **Thurberi.** A bushy species, of regular outline, and pretty, neat foliage. The flowers are white, and appear early in spring. It does not flower so freely as others, in our experience..... $1 50

" **tripetala,** Umbrella Tree. One of the most esteemed and useful trees. It forms a small, or at most a medium sized tree; has large, fresh green looking foliage; large white flowers, and brilliant scarlet fruit in August. It has also clean, smooth bark $1 00

MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus alba, White Mulberry. A round-headed, fair sized tree, bearing pinkish white fruit. Leaves much used for silk-worms..... 50

" **Downingi,** Downing's Everbearing. Large leaves and strong growth, dark red or black fruit, which does not ripen all at once as most do.. 75

" **Japonica,** Japan Mulberry. The foliage of this is more shining and deeply lobed than the others. The fruit is black..... $1 00

" **rubra,** American Red Mulberry. A strong grower, with large leaves, and bright red fruit. 50

NEGUNDO. Box Elder.

Negundo Californicum, California Ash-leaved Maple. A small sized tree, from the Pacific coast..... 75

" **fraxinæfolium,** Ash-leaved Maple. A native tree, with much the appearance of a Maple in growth, but with leaves of an Ash..... 50

NYSSA. Sour Gum.

Nyssa multiflora. One of the most ornamental of trees. During the summer the foliage is of a most shining green. In the autumn, this changes to a flaming red or scarlet. The growth is somewhat pendulous..... 75

OSTRYA. Ironwood.

Ostrya Virginica. A small sized tree, with elm-like foliage..... 75

PALIURUS. Christ Thorn.

Paliurus aculeatus. Small foliage and spiny shoots 75

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

Paulownia imperialis. A magnificent tree, of large proportions and tropical appearance. Sometimes the leaves are eighteen inches in diameter. The flowers are blue, trumpet shaped, and deliciously fragrant..... 75

PAVIA. Buckeye.

Pavia flava, Yellow Buckeye. Grows to large size It has pale green, downy leaves and yellow flowers..... 75

" **Lyoni.** A sort with large, deep green leaves and yellowish white flowers, blotched rose inside, with projecting stamens..... $1 00

PHELLODENDRON.

Chinese Cork Tree.

Phellodendron amurense. Makes a large, spreading tree. A rapid grower, having pinnate foliage, and bearing clusters of dark berries in the fall, not unlike loose clusters of grapes. It deserves to be more largely planted than it is..... $1 00

PLANERA.

Planera cuspidata. A small tree, with elm-like foliage..... 75

PLATANUS. Buttonwood, Plane.

Platanus occidentalis, American Plane. A fast growing tree, of large dimensions; generally known in cultivation..... 50

" **orientalis,** Oriental Plane. Similar to the above in general appearance. Both of these are being largely planted along avenues and in situations not cramped for room. They are thought to be well suited for street trees in large cities, as they are entirely free from worms and other insects..... 50

POPULUS. Poplar.

Trees of very quick growth, flourishing well in almost all situations.

Populus alba, Silver Poplar. Foliage, dark green above, silvery beneath. Very ornamental, especially when young..... 50

" **var. Bolleana.** A variety differing from the parent in its pyramidal growth; not unlike a Lombardy Poplar..... $1 00

" **angustifolia.** A native species, with long narrow leaves..... 50

" **balsamifera,** Balsam Poplar. Glossy foliage and strong, rapid growth..... 50

" **crispa.** The bark of this kind is furrowed. 75

" **Eugenie.** Pyramidal growth and yellowish green leaves..... 75

" **fastigiata,** Lombardy Poplar. This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. It is largely used in planting..... 50

" **grandidentata.** Large and serrated leaves, on long slender branches..... 50

" **monilifera,** Carolina Poplar. Of good form and robust growth, and desirable where a very large tree is required..... 50

" **var. Van Geertii,** Golden Poplar. The foliage has a decided golden tint, which lasts throughout the season..... 75

PTELEA. Hop Tree.

Ptelea trifoliata. A small sized tree, with clustered flowers and hop-like seeds..... 50

PYRUS. Crab and Mountain Ash.

Pyrus aucuparia, European Mountain Ash. A small-growing tree, with ash-like foliage, and bunches of bright red berries..... 75

" **var. laciniata,** Cut-leaved Mountain Ash. Like the foregoing, but with attractive cut-leaved foliage..... 75

" **var. nana.** A dwarf variety, bearing flowers and berries when quite young..... $1 00

" **coronaria,** Sweet-scented Crab. A small sized native tree, famous for its fragrant flowers 75

" **malis flexilis.** This is a species in demand for its clusters of beautiful small scarlet fruit 75

" **var. floribunda.** A dwarf sort, bearing a profusion of quite small red berries..... 75

" **var. Toringo,** Japan Apple. These trees have quite small apples, yellow, borne in clusters. $1 00

" **var. spectabilis,** Chinese Double-flowering Apple. Double white, fragrant flowers..... 75

QUERCUS. Oak.

On account of a reputed slow growth, which reputation comes from the old world, Oaks have not been so extensively planted as they deserve. The fact is, they are not at all slow growing, being equally as fast as most other trees. Our own country is rich in Oaks and of these we are pleased to offer every species that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, some making the largest trees, others mere bushes. For avenue planting they are very effective, and in many other situations they will be found most desirable trees to plant. (See cut next page.)

Quercus alba, White Oak. One of the largest of American trees, with pale green foliage and white furrowed bark..... 75

" **aquatica,** Lowland Oak. A Southern species, with leaves varying from entire to laciniate. Does not make but a small bushy tree, North..... $1 00

" **Bannisteri,** Scrub or Shrub Oak. Grows to but a few feet in height. It is odd to see acorns on a three-feet Oak bush..... 75

" **bicolor.** A massive native species, with large green leaves, and loose bark..... 75

" **Catesbæi.** From the South. The leaves are finely divided. It makes but a bush in the North..... 75

" **cerris,** Turkey Oak. There is a resemblance to the English, but the dusty looking, brownish shoots and other characters easily distinguish it..... 75

" **cinerea,** Upland Willow Oak. This has some resemblance to the Willow Oak, but does not make such a large tree in the North..... 75

" **coccinea,** Scarlet Oak. This is the well known sort that so enriches the autumn landscape with its brilliant scarlet leaves..... 75

" **dentata (Daimio),** Japan Oak. A rich addition to our list of Oaks. The leaves are very large, larger than any other sort, the stems are of a brownish color. In May the yellow flowers, in long aments, make it attractive in a way no other oak is; small trees but a few feet high, flower profusely..... $1 50

" **falcata,** Spanish Oak. In contradiction to its name it is a native species, and one of much beau-

ty. It forms a large, spreading head. The leaves are finely divided, and the acorns very small. $1 00

Quercus heterophylla. A rare native species, with much divided leaves..... $1 50

" **imbricaria,** Laurel Oak. A beautiful kind, with entire, laurel-like leaves, which turn in the autumn to a rich carmine color..... $1 00

" **lobata.** A Pacific coast species, which has proved hardy here 75

" **lyrata,** Lyre-leaved Oak. A rare native sort, with small, lyre-shaped leaves, and bearing acorns *entirely enclosed* in a mossy-looking cup $1 00

" **macrocarpa,** Mossy Cup. Burr Oak. One of the most beautiful of oaks. The leaves are very large, also the acorns, the latter enclosed in a fringed, mossy cup. An attractive feature is its furrowed, corky bark..... 75

" **nigra,** Black Jack Oak. A medium sized tree, with large, shining green leaves 75

" **obtusiloba,** Post Oak. Forms a spreading, round-headed tree..... 75

" **olivæformis.** Approaching the Mossy Cup in general character, but distinct, and rare in cultivation .. $1 00

" **palustris,** Pin Oak. (See cut.) An oak distinguished from all others by its peculiar beauty. The leaves are deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows, the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. It is also easily transplanted. But few persons have an idea of its great beauty when well developed..... 75

" **var. compacta.** A compact variety of the above $1 00

" **palustri-imbricaria.** A Hybrid Oak $1 00

" **Pannonica,** Hungarian Oak. This has pretty foliage of the order of the English, and it forms a very handsome tree..... $1 50

" **Phellos,** Willow Oak. So named on account of its willow-like leaves, so peculiar in an oak. It makes a tall, shapely and airy tree..... $1 00

" **prinoides,** Dwarf Chestnut Oak. This is one of the dwarf sorts, growing but four to six feet high. It has shining, chestnut-like, entire leaves.. 75

" **Prinus,** Rock Chestnut Oak. There is no prettier one than this. The leaves are more like a chestnut than an oak, and the tree grows to beautiful proportions..... 75

" **var. laciniata,** Cut-leaved Chestnut Oak, ... $1 00

" **robur,** English Oak. This differs in foliage and appearance from our native sorts. It has a spreading, graceful habit when matured. A very fast growing sort..... 75

" **var. crispa.** Crisped leaved..... $1 00

" **var. concordia.** Golden leaved. Golden-tinted foliage..... $1 50

" **var. fastigiata viridis.** Grows upright like a poplar $1 50

Quercus var. Hartwissiana. Foliage of a wavy outline $1 50

" **var. Louetta.** The leaves are long and lanceolate. A beautiful variety..... $1 50

" **var. pectinata.** Foliage finely divided.. 1 50

" **var. rubicunda.** The leaves are reddish purple $1 50

Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.)
10 years growth; 20 ft. high.

Quercus var. Thomasii. Distinct from the species in form and leaf..... $1 50

" **var. tricolor.** Foliage white and green, with shade of yellow..... $1 50

" **var. variegata.** Leaves of a clear variegation..... $1 50

" **rubra,** Red Oak. One of the largest and fastest growers of all. The young shoots are reddish, as are the leaf stems when matured.... 75

" **tinctoria,** Black Oak. The foliage is variable, in some trees almost entire, in others much divided 75

" **undulata.** A rare native species, foliage somewhat resembling the scarlet..... $1 00

ROBINIA. Locust, Acacia.

Robinia hispida, Rose Acacia. This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in early June. The branches resemble a moss rose... 50

" **Psued-acacia,** Yellow Locust. A fair sized tree, with feathery foliage, bearing racemes of yellowish fragrant flowers. Its timber is hard and valuable..... 50

" **viscosa,** Viscid Locust. Delicate rose-colored flowers, in short racemes. Very showy when in bloom..... 50

SALISBURIA.

Maiden Hair Tree. Gingko.

Salisburia adiantifolia. A Japanese tree of large size and rather erect growth. The leaves resemble the Maiden Hair Fern, hence its name. One of the most beautiful of ornamental trees..... $1 00

SALIX. Willow.

Salix alba, White Willow. A European sort, with light-colored leaves. Grows to a good size.. 50

" **annularis,** Curled, or Ring Willow. The leaves curl, forming rings. A pretty tree.... 50

" **Babylonica,** Weeping Willow. Too well known to need description. Like all willows it need not be confined to damp situations only. 50

" **var. Salamoni.** More vigorous and upright than the common sort, while retaining much of its weeping habit..... 75

" **candida,** Silvery-leaved Willow..... 50

" **caprea,** Goat Willow. A really ornamental species when its catkins are expanded in early spring..... 50

" **var. pendula,** Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. Now regarded as an indispensable ornamental tree $1 25

" **cordata vestita.** A native species valued in the West for its timber..... 50

" **Forbyana.** A much valued sort for baskets 50

" **Japonica,** Japan Willow. This has broad, shining green leaves and is quite ornamental.... 50

" **myricoides.** A species, with greenish yellow bark..... 50

" **pentandra,** Laurel-leaved Willow. One of the best for its foliage, which is of a broad shining nature..... 50

" **purpurea.** A useful sort for tying purposes..... 50

" **var. pendula** (New American). A weeping form, which makes a graceful tree. Grafted on tall stems..... $1 00

" **rosmarinifolia,** Rosemary Willow. The foliage is very small. This is often grafted standard high, forming pretty, bushy heads..... $1 00

" **Russelliana.** Another sort much used for tying..... 50

" **Sieboldiana.** A Japan species, with bright shining leaves..... 50

" **Villarsiana.** This has yellow wood, and almost white leaves..... 50

" **vitellina,** Golden Bark Willow. This has golden bark, making it much planted for its beauty in winter time..... 50

SOPHORA.

Sophora Japonica. A small sized tree, with dark green foliage and bark, and racemes of cream colored, pea-shaped flowers..... 75

" **violacea.** Similar to the above, but with violet colored flowers..... 75

STAPHYLEA. Bladder Nut.

Staphylea Bumalda, Japan Bladder Nut. A valuable small tree, bearing sweet-scented sprays of white flowers early in May..... 75

" **colchica,** Asiatic Bladder Nut. A small tree of shrub-like growth, having clusters of white flowers..... 75

" **trifolia,** American Bladder Nut. Flowers not so conspicuous as the two others, but still beautiful. Bladder-like pods of seeds succeed the flowers 50

STUARTIA.

Stuartia pentagynea. A beautiful, low growing tree, compact and with handsome leaves. Flowers white, with purplish centre..... $1 50

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress.

Taxodium distychum. The delicate feathery foliage of this sturdy tree, its rapid growth, and its beauty when in full leaf, find for it a place in every collection..... 50

TILIA. Linden.

Tilia Americana, American Linden. A quick growing and very large tree, with ample foliage, and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for park and avenue planting..... 50

" **Europœa,** European Linden. Smaller leaves, but more twiggy growth than the preceding. 50

" **var. argentea,** Silver-leaved Linden. It makes a very thick round-headed growth. The leaves are of a silvery whiteness underneath $1 00

" **var. aurea,** Golden-barked Linden. The golden yellow twigs of this variety give it great beauty..... $1 00

" **var. laciniata rubra.** This is a beautiful and distinct sort. Its cut leaves and *red* twigs are what give it its character..... $1 00

ULMUS. Elm.

Elms are of much use in landscape planting. While mostly of large growth, there is a spreading, pendent habit shared in by no other tree. For avenue planting as well as for single specimens they are much used.

Ulmus Americana, American Elm. A tree of lofty growth, and sweeping, drooping branches..... 75

" **campestris,** English Elm. This has smaller leaves than the preceding..... 75

" **var. montana,** Scotch Elm..... 75

" **var. monumentalis fastigiata.** This variety grows singularly upright, the branches crowding each other in their upward growth. The foliage grows very close to the stems, giving the tree a very odd appearance..... $1 00

" **var. purpurea,** Purple Elm. The purple in this, while not so pronounced as in some other things, is enough to give it value as a purple leaved tree..... $1 00

Ulmus var. variegata, Variegated Elm. In this the leaves are sprinkled with white spots.... $1 00
" **fulva,** Slippery Elm. A tree of medium size, large leaves and spreading head..... 75
" **racemosa,** American Cork Elm. This has the branches corky in deep fissures. It is an interesting tree to plant..... $1 00
" **Sibirica,** Siberian Elm. A sort so dwarf that it is really but a shrub..... 75

ZANTHOXYLON. Prickly Ash.

Zanthoxylon fraxineum. A low sized tree, with pinnate leaves, yellowish flowers and prickly branches..... 75

ZELKOVA.

Zelkova crenata. An elm-like tree of fair size. Rare in cultivation..... 75

Deciduous Shrubs.

Prices.—The size furnished will vary somewhat as the shrub may be rare or common, but will be about from two to three feet; and in all cases good, satisfactory plants will be supplied. Larger, selected specimens charged for according to size.

AMORPHA. Indigo Shrub.

Amorpha canescens..... 35
" **fruticosa**..... 35

Amorphas have dense panicles of bluish purple flowers in June. The **Canescens** is rather lighter in color than the other. Both flower after most of the spring flowering shrubs are over.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

Amygdalus nana. Pink..... 35
" **alba.** White..... 35

The Flowering Almonds could be the least spared of any of our early spring flowers. They are in bloom by May 1st.

ANDROMEDA.

Andromeda calyculata..... 50
" **Mariana**..... 50
" **racemosa**..... 50

These Andromedas are native shrubs, blooming about the end of May, bearing beautiful racemes of white flowers. The flowers of **Mariana** are larger than the others and are tinged with red. These should not be overlooked in planting.

AZALEA. Wood Honeysuckle.

Azalea amœna. An Evergreen species..... 50
" **arborescens,** Large Growing Azalea.... 50
" **mollis,** Japan Azalea..... $1 25
" **pontica,** Ghent..... 1 25
" **nudiflora**..... 50
" **viscosa**..... 50

These are among the most valued of shrubs. The **Mollis** and **Pontica** are from Japan and Asia, and both are indispensable for their large and beautiful flowers of varied colors. The **Amœna** is a dwarf evergreen species, with small leaves and pink flowers. It is planted in beds, separately, with other Azaleas or with Rhododendrons. The other three are natives. **Nudiflora** flowers before its foliage is expanded, but **Arborescens** and **Viscosa** do not bloom before the middle of June, or later. All three have white or pinkish flowers. **Arborescens** has large flowers, with purplish, projecting stamens.

BERBERIS. Berberry.

Berberis dulcis..... 50
" **Thunbergii,** Japan Berberry..... 50
" **vulgaris,** Common Berberry..... 35
" " **purpurea,** Purple Berberry..... 35

For their scented yellow flowers, dark red fruit, and neat growth, Berberries are prized. All have small, neat leaves, especially the **Thunbergii,** which is also admired for its close compact growth. The flowers come about the 20th of May, and the fruit becomes ornamantal in July, continuing up to winter time. All make good ornamental hedges, and are very hardy.

CALLICARPA.

Callicarpa purpurea. A shrub bearing small, light purplish flowers in May, followed by handsome bluish purple berries in the fall, thickly set along the stems..... 35

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub.

Calycanthus floridus, Sweet Shrub..... 35
" **occidentalis,** Western Sweet Shrub.... 50

There is no better known garden shrub than this. It is the" Shrub Bush" so well known everywhere.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea.

Caragana arborescens. A very hardy, tall growing shrub; not unlike the Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers in bunches of two to three, in May..... 35

CEANOTHUS.

Ceanothus Americana..... 50
" **multiflora**..... 50

These have spreading panicles of white flowers, flowering profusely; the **Multiflora** in May, the **Americana** in June.

CEPHALANTHUS. Dw'f Buttonwood

Cephalanthus occidentalis. A too much overlooked native shrub. The flowers are in round, white heads; the stamens giving them a fuzzy appearance. It flowers late in July, when flowering shrubs are scarce..... 35

CERASUS.

Cerasus pumila. A Dwarf Cerasus, with white flowers..... 35

CHIMONANTHUS.

Chimonanthus præcox. A rare Chinese shrub, having the peculiarity of producing its purplish-yellow flowers the first few sunny days of winter. Of remarkably pleasing odor..... 50

Chionanthus Virginica.
(White Fringe.)

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

Chionanthus maritima..... 50
" **Virginica** (see cut)..... 50

One of the most ornamental of shrubs, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in early June, succeeded by fruit of a purplish color, hanging like loose bunches of grapes. **Maritima** differs chiefly in having larger, dark-green leaves.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

Clethra acuminata..... 50
" **alnifolia**..... 50

There are no more valuable shrubs than these, flowering as they do in August, when flowering shrubs are scarce. The **Alnifolia** has erect spikes of white flowers, while those of **Acuminata** are drooping. Both have a spicy scent.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.

Colutea arborescens. A large shrub, with delicate foliage, bearing yellow, pea-shaped blossoms in early June, followed by bladder-like pods. 35

COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern.

Comptonia asplenifolia. A native shrub, with fern-like pretty foliage and brownish heads of flowers..... 35

CORCHORUS. Kerria.

Corchorus Japonica..... 35
" **variegata**..... 50

Well known, old time shrubs, having yellow flowers. **Japonica** is sometimes used to cover arbors, as it makes long shoots. **Variegata** has neat, variegated leaves. Blooms middle of May.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

Cornus alba, Red twigged Dogwood..... 35
" **alternifolia** " 35
" **Mas,** Cornelian Cherry " 50
" **sanguinea,** English " 35
" " **variegata,** 35
" **sericea,** Silky " 35
" **stricta,** White-Fruited " 35

(NOTE.—For Cornus florida, pendula and rubro, see Trees, pages 7 and 8.)

Dogwoods afford a rich variety to the planter. **Alba** and **Sanguinea** are valued for their red wood; **Alternifola, Sanguinea** and **Stricta** for their pretty growth, flowers and berries. **Mas** flowers as soon as the frost goes in early April, and in August is clothed with large, red fruit of exceeding brilliancy, hence its name, "Cornelian Cherry." Other Dogwoods bloom in May.

CORYLOPSIS.

Corylopsis spicata. A new shrub, bearing small racemes of yellow flowers in early May..... $1 00

CORYLUS. Hazel.

Corylus avellana, Common Hazel..... 35
" **laciniata,** Cut-leaved " 50
" **purpurea,** Purple-leaved " 75
" **colurna,** Filbert..... 50
" **pontica,** " 50
" **rostrata,** Native Hazel..... 35

Hazels are valued for their catkins of flowers in early spring, as well as for their nuts. The Filberts bear much larger nuts. The leaves of the purple are of a deep, dark red color, almost black.

COTONEASTER.

Cotoneaster acuminata..... 50
" **baccillaris**..... 50
" **floribunda**..... 50
" **granatensis**..... 50
" **obtusa**..... 50
" **Simmondsi**..... 50
" **uva-ursi**..... 50
" **Wheeleri**..... 50

Cotoneasters are very neat looking shrubs, having small leaves, white flowers, and bright colored berries in the fall. South of Philadelphia they approach an evergreen character.

CRATÆGUS. Hawthorn.

Cratægus arborescens, Large Growing Hawthorn..... 50
" **coccinea,** American White Thorn..... 35
" **cordata,** Washington Thorn..... 35
" **crus-galli,** Cockspur Hawthorn..... 35

Cratægus flava, Southern Hawthorn..... 35
" **Oxycantha,** English " 35
" " **apiifolia,** Parsley " 50
" " **Double Rose** " 75
" " " **White** " 75
" " **Douglasii**..... 50
" " **grandiflora,** Large White Hawthorn..... 50
" " **macrocarpa**..... 35
" " **rubra splendens**..... 50
" **sanguinea,** Russian Hawthorn..... 50
" **spathulata,** Southern Hawthorn..... 50

Hawthorns are so well known, they hardly need a description. The sweet scent of their blossoms applies to those of our country as well as to those of Europe. All have white or whitish flowers, except the **Double Rose** and **Rubra splendens,** the latter a rosy crimson. The flowers appear the latter end of May, bright red fruit succeeding.

CYTISUS.

Cytisus capitatus. A small shrub, bearing white, pea-shaped flowers in June..... 35

DAPHNE.

Daphne Mezereum. Pink Mezereon..... 50
" " **alba.** White " 50

Daphnes are erect growing, small shrubs, with neat green leaves, and flowers clustered along the stems. It is, perhaps, the earliest flowering shrub of all, and the blossoms are exceedingly fragrant.

DESMODIUM. (Lespedeza.)

Desmodium Japonicum. White..... 50
" **penduliflorum.** Pink 50

These are new shrubs, covered in autumn with a mass of pea-shaped flowers at the end of the shoots. They die to the ground every winter, but comes up stronger than before in spring. New and very desirable, as at the period of blooming there are but few other flowers out.

Deutzia crenata, Double.

DEUTZIA. (See cut.)

Deutzia crenata. White..... 35
" " **plena.** Double Pink... 35
" " " " White.. 35
" **Fortuni.** White..... 35
" **gracilis.** White..... 35
" **Pride of Rochester.** Double white, tinged rose..... 35
" **scabra.** White..... 35

Well known shrubs for their general usefulness in shrubbery plantings. **Gracilis** is a dwarf sort, of slender, but perfectly hardy growth. It flowers in the latter part of May, while the others do not until the middle of June.

DIERVILLA.

Diervilla sessilifolia..... 50
" **trifida**..... 50

Two native shrubs, but rarely seen in cultivation. Both have heads of greenish yellow flowers, which appear in July and August.

DIRCA. Leatherwood.

Dirca palustris 50

A native shrub, with neat foliage, clusters of white flowers and supple shoots.

ELEAGNUS. Silver Thorn.

Eleagnus hortensis, Oleaster 35
" **longipes,** Japanese " 35
" **parvifolius,** Silver Thorn 35

Shrubs with neat silvery foliage and handsome marbled red berries. The flowers are yellowish white, sweet-scented, and come in May. Silver Thorns make pretty hedges.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Bush.

Euonymus Americanus, American Burning Bush 35
" **atropurpureus,** American Burning Bush 35
" **Europæus,** European " " 35
" " **albus,** White Fruited " " 35
" " **variegata,** Variegated Leaved Burning Bush..... 35
" " **nanus,** Dwarf Burning Bush..... 50
" **latifolius,** Broad-leaved " " 35

These shrubs are valued for their flame-colored seed pods in the fall. The names, Burning Bush and Strawberry Tree, come from its bright colored seed pods. The **Nana** is a new very dwarf sort, of slender growth and foliage.

EXOCHORDA.

Exochorda grandiflora. A beautiful flowering shrub, being clothed in May with a profusion of pure white flowers..... 75

FORSYTHEA. Golden Bell.

Forsythea suspensa..... 35
" **viridissima**..... 35

The golden blossoms of these shrubs are the first of those of spring. The **Suspensa** has a somewhat drooping habit. They are very pretty grown as standards.

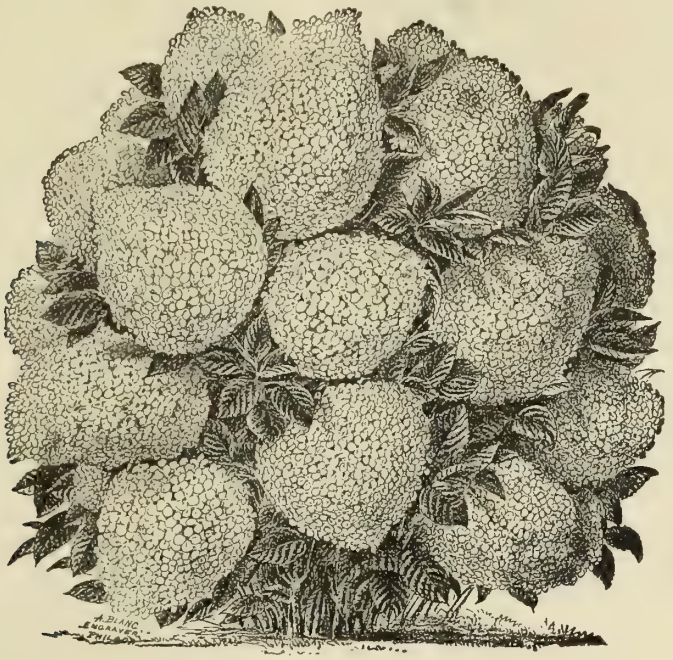
FOTHERGILLA.

Fothergilla alnifolia. A native shrub, but quite scarce in cultivation. It bears small heads of white flowers in May..... 50

GENISTA. Scotch Broom.

Genista scoparius. The well known **Scotch Broom** of Europe, bearing yellow blossoms in May in great profusion..... 35

Hibiscus syriacus Comte de Flanders. Double Purple 35
" " **camelliæflora.** D'ble White, Pink centre 35
" " **Duc de Brabant.** Double Rosy Lilac..... 35
" " **purpurea.** Double Purple.... 35
" " **rubra.** Double Red..... 35
" " **totus albus.** Single White... 35



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

HALESIA.

Snowdrop Shrub, or Silver Bell.

Halesia diptera..... 50
" **tetraptera**..... 50
" **Meehani**..... 50

The **Tetraptera** is the best known of these. It grows large, making almost a small tree. All are beautiful when loaded with their silver blossoms in early May. Though alike in general character, the three sorts are quite distinct.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel.

Hamamelis Virginica. This deserves much more notice than it has received. It forms a large flat-headed growth, and *the last thing in fall* it is covered with curious yellow flowers..... 50

HIBISCUS. Althæa.

Rose of Sharon.

Hibiscus syriacus alba. Double White .. 35
" " **boule de Feu.** " Violet Red 35
" " **cœrulea.** " Blue..... 35

Hibiscus syriacus variegata. Purplish Pink, single, foliage variegated ... 50
" " " **flore plena.** Double Rose, foliage variegated 50

Hardly enough use is made of these in planting. They bloom in the month of August, and their great variety afford the chief attraction in many places in that month. They need good soil and vigorous growth to give their best display. They make a beautiful, tall growing ornamental hedge.

HIPPOPHÆA. Sea Buckthorn.

Hippophæa rhamnoides. A plant of stiff growth and silvery foliage..... 50

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea arborescens. White..... 50
" **flavescens.** Light Pink..... 50
" **paniculata.** White..... 50
" " **grandiflora.** Large White trusses. (See cut)..... 50
" **quercifolia.** White..... 50
" **Thunbergii.** Violet..... 75

Arborescens and **Quercifolia** are both natives. The first has corymbs of white flowers and large green leaves, flowering about June 25th. The latter also has white flowers, which appear about July 1st, and very large leaves. The **Paniculata grandiflora** has large heads of white flowers. Its magnificent appearance when fully expanded in August, makes the demand for it very great. It is pretty as a shrub or as a standard.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

Hypericum aureum 35
" **ascyron** 35
" **calycinum** 35
" **Kalmianum** 35
" **patulum** 35
" **prolificum** 35

All **Hypericums** have yellow flowers. They commence flowering in early July, continuing on until fall. **Aureum, Calycinum** and **Patulum** have very large flowers, and bright green foliage. They are very desirable for fall flowering.

ILEX. (Prinos.) Deciduous Holly.

Ilex decidua 50
" **monticola** 50

These are uncommon in cultivation. They are prized for their red berries in fall.

ITEA.

Itea Virginica. A very pretty native shrub, not at all common, bearing heads of white flowers in June 50

INDIGOFERA.

Indigofera dosua. A shrub from Nepal, bearing rosy, pea-shaped flowers in June, in small spikes 50

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum buxifolium, Box-leaved Privet. 35
" **myrtifolium,** Myrtle-leaved " 35
" **ovalifolium,** Japan or California " 35
" **tricolor,** Golden Variegated Japan " 50
" **Stauntoni** 35
" **vulgare** 35

Privets have always been esteemed for their neat foliage and flowers and for ornamental hedging, and this has strengthened since the introduction of the Japanese species, as this one excels all others for the purpose. It has larger leaves than others, and they are of a bright shining green, and the shrub itself is of compact growth and is almost evergreen. The **Tricolor** is destined to become popular, as it stands the sun well and forms a good bush. The young growth is a beautiful golden yellow and green, changing to a clear white and green as it develops. It is entirely hardy.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle.

Lonicera Ledebouri 50
" **Orientalis** 35
" **Philomelæ** 35
" **Sibirica** 35
" **Tatarica,** Tartarian Honeysuckle 35
" " **grandiflora,** Large Fl. " 50
" **Xylosteum,** Fly Honeysuckle 35

Bush or Shrub Honeysuckles are old-time favorites in gardens. They have a well shaped, pretty growth, bear an abundance of small flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries. Excepting **Ledebouri,** which flowers in June, they bloom in May. **Ledebouri** has reddish orange flowers, the others, though distinct from one another, have white or pink ones. **Grandiflora** has large pink colored blooms, and is distinct and good, probably the best.

MAGNOLIAS. (See Trees.)

MYRICA. Wax Myrtle.

Myrica cerifera. A native shrub, bearing small seeds covered with a wax-like substance 50

NEVIUSIA.

Neviusia Alabamensis. A recently introduced shrub from Alabama, quite hardy, bearing fringe-like white flowers in the latter part of May.. 75

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia parviflora. This is really an indispensable shrub, flowering about the middle of July, bearing long spikes of yellowish white flowers, the rose-colored stamens projecting from them. It forms a regular, though rather flat head, from which ascend numerous flower spikes 75

PÆONIA.

Pæonia Mouton, Tree Pæony. Pink flowered $1 00

This makes a good sized bush in time, as it does not die down in winter as the garden variety does. The flowers are very large.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

Philadelphus Columbianus 35
" **coronarius** 35
" **Cordonianus** 35
" **grandiflorus (specissima)** 35
" **Zeyheri** 35

Mock Oranges are often called Syringas, and are well known and appreciated for their sweet-scented white flowers in June. **Coronarius** has the most perfume, though all have more or less, and **Cordonianus** is rather later flowering than the rest.

POTENTILLA. Shrubby Cinquefoil.

Potentilla fruticosa. A useful shrub, flowering throughout the summer. Flowers yellow... 35

PRINOS.

Prinos verticillatus. This is a deciduous holly. It bears red berries, as hollies do, which are beautiful in late fall 50

PRUNUS. Plum.

Prunus Americana, Wild Plum. 50
" **myrobolana,** Myrobolan Plum 35
" " **acutifolia** 50
" " **Pissardi,** Purple-leaved Plum 50
" **spinosa flore pleno,** Double Flowering Sloe 75
" **triloba,** Double Flowering Plum 50

The above are all used for ornamental purposes. The **Myrobolan** forms a good sized shrub and bears small

white flowers in May. **Acutifolia** has cut leaves, rendering it of additional value. **Pissardi** is one of the finest purple-leaved shrubs there is. It is a dark purple from first to last. No other tree keeps up its purple until the leaves drop, as this one does. Every one should have it. Triloba is the well known **Double Pink Flowering Plum.**

PTEROSTYRAX.

Pterostyrax corymbosum 75
" **hispidum** 75

Japanese shrubs, with large handsome leaves and creamy white, sweet-scented flowers.

PYRUS. Japan Quince.

Pyrus arbutifolia, Choke Berry..... 50
" **floribunda,** Japan " 50
" **Japonica,** Japan Quince, Fire Bush..... 35
" " **alba,** Pink..... 50
" " **nivalis,** White 75
" " **cardinalis,** Scarlet 50
" " **variegata,** Variegated 50
" " **Maulei** 50
" **rivularis**..... 75
" **sinensis** 50

The red flowers of the **Pyrus Japonica** are a welcome sight to all in early spring, and the varieties are welcome additions. These shrubs make excellent hedges.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn.

Rhamnus Carolinianus, Car. Buckthorn, 35
" **catharticus,** Common " 35
" **lanceolatus,** Western " 35
" **Wicheli**..... 35

Buckthorns are at their best when the berries are ripe, in the fall. The **Carolina,** with its shining green leaves and scarlet berries, is particularly ornamental. Being of a stiff growth, hedges are sometimes made of them.

RHODOTYPUS.

Rhodotypus Kerrioides. A new Japanese shrub, bearing large white flowers in May. The foliage is plaited, and the whole shrub a good addition to our list..... 50

RHUS. Sumach.

Rhus aromatica..... 50
" **copallina**..... 50
" **cotinus,** Mist Shrub..... 50
" **glabra** 35
" " **laciniata,** Cut-leaved Sumach... 75
" **Osbecki,** Chinese " ... 75
" **trilobata** 50
" **typhina,** Stag's Horn Sumach 35

Sumachs, generally, are of odd growths. The foliage of all turns to a scarlet in the fall; the cut-leaved is a much sought for variety, the foliage both when green and when changed to scarlet being much admired. Osbecki bears large panicles of light flowers in August.

RIBES. Flowering Currant.

Ribes aureum, Yellow Flowering Currant.. 35
" " **nigrum,** Black Utah " .. 35
" **floridum,** Wild Black " .. 35
Ribes Cordonianum..... 35
" **sanguineum,** Crimson Fl. Currant..... 50
" " **albidum**..... 50

Flowering currants are much prized for their pendent bunches of flowers, the prevailing color of which is yellow. **Cordonianum,** however, is crimson and yellow, and Sanguineum red.

ROSA. Rose.

Rosa Arkansana 35
" **arvensis.** White 35
" " **Ayrshirea,** Ayrshire Rose. White 35
" **blanda**..... 35
" **Boursaultii,** Boursault Rose. Crimson. 35
" **canina,** Dog Rose. Pink..... 35
" **Carolina,** Carolina Rose. Pink..... 35
" **cinnamomea.** Pink..... 35
" **gymnocarpa** 50
" **Harrisoni,** Persian Yellow Rose. Yellow 35
" **lucida.** Pink..... 35
" **rugosa rubra (Kamtchatica),** Russian Rose. Rosy Crimson 50
" " **alba.** White..... 50
" **rubiginosa,** Sweet Briar. Pink..... 35
" **rubifolia**..... 35
" **setigera,** Wild Prairie Rose. Pink..... 35
" **villosa.** Light Pink..... 35

Excepting the Boursault, which is partly double, these are all single roses. The **Persian, Rugosa** and **Villosa** flower about the 25th of May, the rest follow until about the 1st of July, when most are over. But then the handsome fruit follows, the **Cinnamomea, Villosa** and **Rugosa** being especially fine. The **Rugosa** has beautiful hardy green leaves, and its flowers often measure four inches in diameter, resembling somewhat a shell in shape.

NEW HARDY MONTHLY ROSE.
"Madame Geo. Bruant."

This promises to be the forerunner of an entirely new and popular race of roses, having for one of its parents the beautiful Japan Rose, **Rosa rugosa,** and the Tea **Sombrieul** for the female parent, by which it gets its sweet and ever-blooming character.

We believe we are the first to offer this pleasing novelty in this country. Price, $1.00 each.

RUBUS. Flowering Bramble.

Rubus fruticosus, Double Fl'wering Bramble 35
" **laciniatus,** Cut-leaved Bramble..... 35

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

Sambucus Canadensis, Elderberry..... 35
" **racemosa,** Red Berried Elder..... 35
" **variegata,** Variegated Elder..... 35

SPIRÆA.

Spiræa Bumalda. Pink flowers, variegated leaves..... 50
" **Billardi.** Pink flowered, panicled heads.. 35
" **callosa.** Pink " flat heads 35
" " **alba.** White flowered, flat heads. 35
" " **superba.** White " pink centre 50
" **carpinæfolia.** White flowered, panicled heads..... 35

Spiræa chamædrifolia. White, bunched heads along the branches..... 35
" **crenata.** White, bunched heads along the branches..... 35
" **Hookeri.** White, bunched heads along the branches..... 35
" **lævigata.** White, bunched heads..... 50
" **opulifolia.** White, flat heads..... 35
" " **aurea.** White, flat heads..... 35
" **paniculata.** Pink, panicled heads..... 35
" **prunifolia.** White, arranged along the branches..... 35
" **Reevesii.** White, arranged along the branches..... 35
" **Reevesii, Double.** White, arranged along the branches..... 35
" **Regeliana.** Pink, panicled..... 35
" **salicifolia.** White, " 35
" **sorbifolia.** White, " 35
" **Thunbergii.** White, arranged along the branches..... 35
" **tomentosa.** Pink, panicled..... 35

Although the list of Spiræas is large, all are distinct from each other in flower and habit of growth, and there is not one of them but is worthy of cultivation. We have marked them Pink and White, but in color there is quite a variation in shades. The first to flower is **Thunbergii**; next, **Prunifolia** and **Reevesii. Billardi** and **Paniculata** flower about the middle of June, while **Callosa, Alba** and **Salicifolia** are about the latest of all. **Bumalda, Callosa supurba** and **Lævigata** are new, and really good additions. A group composed of the whole or part of the list would have a very striking effect.

Styrax Japonica

STYRAX.

Styrax Americana..... 75
" **grandifolia**..... 75
" **Japonica**..... $1 00

These shrubs have been and are scarce in cultivation, as they are not readily propagated. All have white flowers, and blooming profusely in June are much admired. The white flowers are not unlike those of the Silver Bell, hanging on long peduncles along the branches. **Japonica** is especially fine, the growth is more tree-like and its flowering more profuse. The blooms are larger than the others, and exceedingly white. (See cut)

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry.

Symphoricarpus occidentalis, White-fruited..... 35
" **racemosus,** White-fruited..... 35
" **vulgaris,** Red-fruited..... 35
" " **variegata,** Variegated Leaved 35

These are valued for their ornamental berries in the fall and winter.

SYRINGA. Lilac.

Syringa Amurense. White..... $1 00
" **Emodi.** White..... 75
" **Japonica.** White..... $1 50
" **Josikæa.** Lilac..... 50
" **oblata.** Purple..... $1 50
" **Persica.** Purple..... 50
" " **alba.** White..... 50
" **Rothmagensis.** Reddish Purple..... 50
" **vulgaris.** Purple..... 35
" " **alba.** White..... 35
" " **Ambroise Verschaffelt.** Light Purple..... 50
" " **Charles X.** Purple..... 35
" " **Dr. Stockhardt.** White, very fine..... 35
" " **Gloire de Moulins.** Purple 35
" " **plena.** Dark Lilac..... 35
" " **Princess Marie.** Purple.. 35
" " **rubra insignis.** Deep reddish purple..... 75
" **vallettiana.** Dark purple... 50
" **villosa.** Lilac..... 75

The well known Lilac needs no introduction or recommendation. Every garden has it, and every new garden will need it. There are three types of lilacs in the above list. First the old lilac familiar to us all. **Oblata, Vulgaris,** and all the varieties of the latter are in this list. Next are the Persian type. Of this there are the **Rothmagensis** and the **Persian,** purple and white. These flower at the same time as ordinary lilacs, but the foliage more resembles a privet than a lilac. The flowers are more abundant and the clusters looser than the others. The third class embraces sorts with handsome foliage and flowers, but having no resemblance to ordinary lilacs in either way. The flowers too, come later; some are white, in large clustered heads, appearing in early June. The sorts comprise **Amurense, Emodi,** and **Japonica;** and **Josikæa** and **Villosa,** with lilac-colored flowers. Of the old kinds spoken of, **Rubra insignis** is *particularly fine*, having large heads of reddish purple flowers. It is undoubtedly the best of the dark colored lilacs. **Oblata** flowers *very early*, and its foliage changes to a russet

red in the fall. **Ambroise Verschaffelt** is also a decided improvement. **Amurense** and **Japonica** are quite new, and as yet but little disseminated, but they will be in good demand.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

Tamarix Gallica 50
" **Indica** 50
" **tetrandra** 50

Good sized shrubs, of rather loose growth, bearing pinkish flowers in July and August. The leaves being very small, they escape injury in high winds, which fits it for sea-coast planting, for which purpose it has proved admirably adapted.

VACCINIUM.

Vaccinium corymbosum, Blueberry..... 50
" **vacillans,** Huckleberry..... 50

Corymbosum grows to a large shrub. Its beautiful white flowers in early spring are much admired. **Vacillans** is not so large. It also has white flowers. Both have edible fruit.

Viburnum plicatum.
(Japan Snowball.)

VIBURNUM. Snowball.

Viburnum acerifolium, Maple Leaved Viburnum 35
" **dentatum,** Arrow Wood..... 35
" **Japonicum latifolium,** from Japan.. $1 50
" **Lantana,** Way-faring Tree..... 35
" **lantanoides,** Hobble Bush..... 35
" **Lentago,** Sweet Viburnum..... 35
" **macrocephalum,** from Japan..... 75
" **Nepalensis**..... 75
" **nudum**..... 50
" " **cassinoides**..... 50
" **opulus,** Common Snowball..... 35
" " **nana,** Dwarf Snowball..... 75
Viburnum oxycoccos, Cranberry Bush.... 35
" **phlebotrychium,** from Japan $1 00
" **plicatum,** Japan Snowball..... 50
" **prunifolium** 35
" **reticulatum,** from Japan..... 1 00

There are but few shrubs possessing more desirable qualities, and, at the same time, so different one from another as the **Viburnums.** The most of the native sorts, such as **Acerifolium, Prunifolium, Nudum,** &c., when in bloom resemble hawthorns, both in look and scent. Those marked "from Japan" are comparatively new, with handsome foliage and white flowers, and will add much to our list of valuable shrubs. Everybody knows the common Snowball. The **Plicatum,** or **"Japan Snowball"** is a better one. Distinct in every way, of upright, bushy growth, with plaited leaves and a large number of pure white heads of flowers, it stands unrivalled among shrubs. **Opulus nana,** quite a dwarf, may become useful for bordering paths or beds. It does not grow over six or eight inches high and is extremely bushy.

VITEX. Chaste Shrub.

Vitex agnus-castus. This is a valuable summer flowering shrub, bearing numerous panicles of lilac blue flowers in August. Not often seen, but deserves to be in every collection..... 50

Weigela floribunda.
(Crimson Weigela.)

Weigela amabilis. Light Rose..... 35
" " **variegata.** Light rose, foliage variegated 35
" **arborea versicolor.** Dark Rose..... 35
" **candida.** White 75
" **Desboisii.** Deep Rose..... 35
" **floribunda.** Crimson..... 50
" **Crœnewegenii.** Dark Rose..... 35
" **hortensis nivea.** White..... 35
" **rosea.** Rose..... 35

It would be extremely hard to get along in the ornamentation of grounds without **Weigelas.** The rose colored ones are magnificent when in bloom. **Flori-**

bunda is crimson, with projecting white stamens, quite distinct and valuable. **Hortensis nivea** and **Candida** are white, the former rather spreading, the latter erect in growth. All flower about the end of May, and **Floribunda** and **Hortensis nivea** also occasionally through the summer.

XANTHOCERAS.

(See cut.)

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. A rich acquisition from China, and destined to become an extremely popular shrub. The foliage is not unlike the Mountain Ash. The flowers are white, of a reddish hue at base, produced in terminal racemes in numerous clusters. It blooms profusely, even quite small plants, the flowers expanding with the leaves in early spring $1 00

Weeping Trees.

Cerasus serotina pendula.
(Weeping Wild Cherry.)

Ash, Fraxinus excelsior pendula. Green barked..... $1 25

" **Fraxinus excelsior pendula aurea.** Golden Barked..... $1 25

" **Fraxinus excelsior lenticifolia pendula** $1 25

These form wide heads, in time allowing of the use of seats under them if desired, or they can be pruned to form more compact tops.

Beech, Fagus sylvatica pendula..... $1 00

This has the shining green leaves of the ordinary sort, with an odd, irregular, weeping growth. It is a striking object either in summer or winter.

Birch, Betula alba laciniata. Cut-leaved $1 00

" " " **Youngii**..... 1 50

The Cut-leaved Weeping Birch is now known far and wide for its graceful weeping habit, white bark, and pyramidal growth. The most popular weeper of all. **Youngii** does not make an upright growth; it is grafted on stems from four to six feet high, when it forms thick, round heads, but does not grow any taller. Although comparatively new, it is very popular.

Cherry, Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula..... $1 25

" **Cerasus serotina pendula**..... 3 00

" " **pumila** " 1 00

The two first named are beautiful and new, and among the best of weeping trees, forming fine drooping heads. The **Pumila pendula** makes a shrubby head of small, twiggy branches.

Chinese Cypress, Glyptostrobus pendula $1 00

A beautiful tree, with pendulous habit, and much of the gracefulness of the Deciduous Cypress.

Dogwood, Cornus Florida pendula, (See cut)..... $1 00

This weeping Dogwood is one of our own introductions. Its pendulous habit, upright leader, large white flowers, and scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, place it in the foremost rank of weepers.

Elm, Ulmus fulva pendula..... $1 00

This has wide spreading branches of a drooping nature, and forms a good sized tree.

Hornbeam, Carpinus Betulus pendula $1 00

A pendulous variety of the English Hornbeam.

Laburnum, Cytisus Laburnum pendula..... $1 00

Larch, Larix Europæa..... 50

Linden, Tilia Parmentieri..... 1 50

This is a decided acquisition to the list of weepers, being distinct and of bold growth.

Maple, Acer dasycarpum Weiri..... 75

This is the Weir's Cut-leaved, than which a prettier or more useful tree does not exist.

Oak, Quercus robur pendula..... $1 00

Planera, P. Richardi " 1 00

Willow, Salix Babylonica..... 50

" " **Salamoni** 75

" " **caprea pendula,** Kilmarnock..... 1 25

" " **purpurea pendula,** New American..... 1 00

Babylonica is the common Weeping Willow. **Salamoni** resembles it a good deal, but is hardly as pendulous. **Caprea pendula** is the well known **Kilmarnock** Willow, and **Purpurea pendula** is a new Weeper of merit.

Cornus florida pendula.
(Weeping Dogwood.)

Evergreens.

Prices.—While nice trees of all will be furnished at prices given, selected specimens can be had which have received extra care in pruning and transplanting, the price depending on rarity and size.

ABIES. Spruce.

Abies Alba, White Spruce..... $ 50
" **Alcoquiana,** Alcock's Spruce..... 1 00
" **Canadensis,** Hemlock " 50
" **Caroliniana,** Carolina Hemlock..... 1 50
Abies Douglasii, Douglas Spruce..... $1 00
" **excelsa,** Norway " 50
" " **inverta,** Pendulous " 1 00
" **Orientalis,** Oriental " 1 00
" **polita,** Japan " 1 00
" **pungens,** Colorado Blue " 2 00

Of the Spruces on the above list, the **Norway** is the most used, on account of its hardy character and sturdy growth. The **Oriental** resembles it to some extent, but has darker and finer foliage. There are none surpass the **Hemlock** in beauty of outline and general good points. The **Douglas** and the **Colorado Blue** are of the hardy Colorado form. They are both known as most beautiful trees. The Carolina Hemlock is rare, and though resembling in some degree, is quite distinct from the ordinary kind.

ANDROMEDA.

Andromeda Catesbæi..... 75
" **floribunda**..... 75

There are many **Andromedas,** but these two are of the evergreen class. Both have bright green foliage, and that of **Catesbæi** turns to a bright red in the fall and winter. The flowers are white, sweet-scented, appearing very early in spring.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. Bearberry.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. A prostrate evergreen, with copper-colored leaves and small white flowers. Excellent for planting under trees, covering rock work, and for winter effect..... 50

AZALEA.

Azalea amœna. A beautiful evergreen Azalea, bearing numerous small, purplish-red double flowers in May. A most desirable shrub. Beautiful for massing with Rhododendrons..... 50

BIOTA. Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

Biota Orientalis, Common Chinese..... 50
" " **aurea,** Golden " 75
" " **elegantissima,** Rollinson's Golden..... 75

The Common Chinese is noted for its upright, rapid growth and deep green foliage. **Aurea** has golden foliage and a rounded, slower growth. **Elegantissima** has its tips golden, the rest green. This section of Arbor-Vitæ does better in the South than the American.

BUXUS. Box.

Buxus sempervirens, Dwarf Box..... 25
" " **aborescens,** Tree " 50
" " **rotundifolia,** Round-leaved Box..... 50

CALLUNA. Scotch Heath.

Calluna vulgaris. A low-growing evergreen, with small white flowers in July..... 50

CEDRUS.

Cedrus Deodara, Deodar Cedar..... $1 00
" **Libani,** Cedar of Lebanon..... 1 00

These beautiful evergreens are hardy in this latitude, but further North should have a sheltered place.

CEPHALOTAXUS.

Cephalotaxus Fortuni. A small growing, distinct, hardy Chinese shrub. In appearance not unlike the Yews, but having broader foliage, and not such a compact habit. It is extremely hardy and should be more planted..... $1 00

CUNNINGHAMIA.

Cunninghamia lanceolata. This choice tree thrives well where other trees will give it a little shelter in winter time..... 75

CUPRESSUS. Cedar, Cypress.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, Lawson's Cypress 50
" " **lutescens**..... 75
" " **stricta viridis**..... 75
" **thyoides,** White Cedar..... 50
" " **variegata,** Variegated Cedar $1 00

The **Lawson's Cypress** and its two varieties are extremely beautiful evergreens. They are quite hardy here, but better for being set among other trees for protection in colder places.

CRYPTOMERIA.

Cryptomeria Japonica. Like the above named tree, this needs setting in a sheltered place, speaking for this latitude..... 75

DAPHNE.

Daphne cneorum. A choice, low-growing **Daphne,** bearing its sweet-scented, rosy-white flowers in great profusion, for several weeks of midsummer..... 75

ERICA. Heath.

Erica stricta. Purple..... 50
" **vagans capitata.** White..... 50

These are compact little evergreens, blooming profusely in July and August.

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus Japonicus..... 50
" " **aureus**..... 50
" " **variegatus**..... 50

These shrubs have broad, shining leaves and are well suited for sheltered positions about dwellings.

ILEX. Holly.

Ilex aquifolium, English Holly..... 75
" **cornuta,** Japan " 75
" **opaca,** American " 75

The American Holly is hardy almost everywhere, but in this locality the Japan and the English will thrive only when well sheltered.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper, Cedar.

Juniperus Chinensis, Chinese Juniper 50
" **communis,** Native " 50
" " **aurea,** Golden " $1 00
" " **pendula,** Weeping " 75
" **Hibernica,** Irish " 50
" **prostrata,** Trailing " 50
" **sabina,** Savin " 50
" " **tamariscifolia** " 75
" **suecica,** Swedish " 50
" " **compacta**..... 75
" **stricta**..... 50
" **Virginiana,** Red Cedar..... 50
" **Waukegan,** Trailing..... 50

Of these the **Prostrata, Sabina, Tamariscifolia** and **Waukegan** are trailing, the rest are

upright, and all distinct from one another. The Aurea is a very pretty, slow-growing, dwarf variety.

KALMIA. Laurel.

Kalmia angustifolia.
" latifolia.

These Laurels thrive well in almost all situations. The flowers of **Angustifolia** are dark pink. **Latifolia** has rosy pink, crimped buds, which change to a creamy white when expanded, rose-colored dots encircling the petals. Both flower in June.

LIBOCEDRUS.

Libocedrus decurrens. A California evergreen of much beauty. It does best when given some shelter in winter..... $1 00

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia grandiflora, Large flowered Magnolia. This requires protection north of Philadelphia..... $1 00

MAHONIA.

Mahonia aquifolia, American..... 50
" **Japonica,** Japan..... 75

These are valued for their bright, shining foliage and yellow blossoms. They do well under the shade of large trees. The leaves of the Japan are larger than the American, and are of a yellowish green color.

PACHYSTIMA.

Pachystima Canbyi. A compact, low growing evergreen, with leaves like a small myrtle... 75

PICEA. Fir.

Picea appolonica..... 50
" **balsamea,** Balsam Fir..... 50
" **Cephalonica,** Cephalonian " $1 50
" **cilicica**..... 1 50
" **concolor**..... 2 00
" **firma,** Japan Fir..... 1 50
" **Frazeri,** Frazer's " 1 00
" **grandis**..... 2 00
" **lasiocarpa**..... 1 50
" **nobilis**..... 2 00
" **Nordmanniana,** Nordman Fir..... 1 50
" **pectinata,** European Silver " 75
" **Pichta,** Siberian " $1 50
" **pinsapo**..... 1 50

Firs are among the best of evergreens, growing to a large size, and having foliage soft to the touch. **Nordmanniana, Pectinata, Pichta** and **Balsamea** form a hardy and beautiful group.

PINUS. Pine.

Pinus Austriaca, Austrian Pine..... 50
" **Banksiana**..... 75
" **Benthamiana**..... 50
" **cembra,** Swiss Pine..... $1 00
" **contorta**..... 75
" **Coulteri**..... 75
" **densiflora,** Japan Pine..... 1 00
" **edulis,** Pinyon " 1 00
" **excelsa,** Himalayan " 75
" **Jeffreyi**..... 50
Pinus Laricio, Corsican Pine..... 50
" **Mandshurica**..... $1 00
" **Massoniana**..... 1 00
" **mitis,** Yellow Pine..... 50
" **monticola**..... 75
" **Mughus** Dwarf Pine..... 50
" **ponderosa**..... 50
" **pungens**..... 50
" **resinosa,** Red Pine..... 1 00
" **rigida,** Pitch " 50
" **strobus,** White " 50
" " **compacta**..... 1 00
" **sylvestris,** Scotch Pine..... 50

Pinus cembra.
(Swiss Pine.)

Of the strong growing, hardy pines, doing well in almost all situations, we would name the **Austriaca, Densiflora, Excelsa, Laricio, Mitis, Pungens, Resinosa, Rigida** and **Strobus.** The **Excelsa** is a magnificent Pine, with long, light green, silvery foliage. **Densiflora** and **Resinosa** are very fast growers, hardy, rare and beautiful. The **Mughus** is the dwarf bush Pine, much called for for situations where a low growing, spreading evergreen is required. **Cembra** is a most valuable sort. It does not grow fast nor to be a large tree, so that it suits where no other one would. Of silvery green foliage and pyramidal outline, it is a most beautiful sort.

PODOCARPUS.

Podocarpus Japonica, Japan Yew. A hardy evergreen, of upright growth, in form not unlike the Irish Yew..... $1 00

PRINOS. Ink Berry.

Prinos glaber. A native shrub, with neat, green foliage, and bearing dark berries in the fall.. 75

RHODODENDRON.

Mountain Laurel.

Rhododendron maximum 75
" **punctatum** $1 00
" **Vaseyi** 1 00

(A full list of named hybrids is given further on.)

Maximum is the Northern species, with purplish pink flowers. **Punctatum** comes from the mountains of North Carolina. It has small, rosy red flowers, and foliage of lesser size than the foregoing. **Vaseyi** is a new one, differing from an Azalea only in botanical features. It is really deciduous, but we have kept it here to be under the head of Rhododendrons.

RETINISPORA. Japan Cypress.

Retinispora ericoides 50
" **filifera** 75
" **leptoclada** 75
" **obtusa** 50
" " **nana** 75
" **pisifera** 50
" **plumosa** 50
" " **aurea** 50
" " **compacta** 75
" " **variegata** 75
" **squarrosa** 50
" " **glauca** 75

These Japanese evergreens have proved to be amongst the hardiest of all, standing uninjured our severest winters. While all are good, we look on **Filifera, Obtusa, Pisifera, Plumosa, Aurea** and **Squarrosa** as particularly desirable. The golden tint of the **Aurea** and the silvery green of the **Squarrosa** place them in the front rank. In winter the Glauca has a remarkable purplish color. As the best color is on the young growth, frequent shearing is desirable; this also keeps them compact and in good shape.

SCIADOPITYS. Umbrella Pine.

Sciadopitys Verticillata. A remarkably beautiful, very hardy Japanese evergreen, with dark shining green foliage, arranged in whorls of umbrella like tufts. Grows slowly while young. It is extremely rare, and should be in every collection. (See cut) $3 00

TAXUS. Yew.

Taxus adpressa, Japanese Yew.... $1 00
" **baccata,** English " 75
" " **elegantissima,** Golden " 1 00
" " **fastigiata,** Irish " 1 25
" " **nana,** Dwarf " 1 50
" " **stricta,** Erect " 1 00
" **Canadensis,** American " 75
" **cuspidata** 1 00

The upright growth of the Irish Yew makes it much sought for for planting. The English is more bush-like, while the American has a low, spreading habit. **Adpressa** and **Cuspidata** are Japanese sorts of much beauty, and quite hardy.

Sciadopitys Verticillata.
(Umbrella Pine.)

THUJA. Arbor-Vitæ.

Thuja gigantea, Pacific Coast Arbor-Vitæ 75
" **occidentalis,** American " 50
" " **aurea,** George Peabody " $1 00
" " **ericoides,** Heath leaved " 50
" " **filifolia,** Fern " " 75
" " **globosa,** Globe " " 75
" " **Hoopesii** 50
" " **horizontalis** 50
" " **Hoveyi** 50
" " **Little Gem,** Dw'f Arbor-Vitæ 1 00
" " **Meehani,** Meehan's Golden Arbor-Vitæ 1 00
" " **pumila,** German Globe Arbor-Vitæ 75
" " **pyramidalis** 50
" " **Sibirica,** Siberian Arbor-Vitæ 50
" " " **variegata** 75
" " **spiralis** 75
" " **Tatarica** 50
" " **Tom Thumb,** Dwarf Arbor-Vitæ 50
" " **Victoria,** Silver-tipped Arbor-Vitæ 1 00

Among the larger growing of these are the **Gigantea, Occidentalis, Aurea, Meehani, Pyramidalis, Spiralis** and **Victoria.** The dwarf forms are **Globosa, Hoopesii, Hoveyi, Pumila, Sibirica** and **Tom Thumb,** all with a more or less rounded outline. The **Little Gem** is a complete dwarf, only about an inch of growth a year being made.

The **Aurea** and **Meehani** have golden foliage, while that of **Victoria** is silver.

THUJOPSIS. Nootka Sound Cypress.

Thujopsis borealis 75
" **dolobrata** 75

ULEX. Furze.

Ulex Europæa. A prickly, odd plant from Europe, which bears yellow flowers 50

YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

Yucca angustifolia 75
" **filamentosa** 50
" **var. præcox** 50
" **gloriosa** 75

These plants have bayonet-like leaves, and a scape 5 to 6 feet high, bearing panicles of large white flowers. The **Præcox** blooms a week or ten days earlier than the others.

Yucca.

Vines and Climbers.

Prices.—Whenever extra selected plants are required the prices will correspond to what are sent. For the prices quoted, nice, satisfactory stock will be furnished.

ACTINIDIA.

Actinidia polygama. A Japanese vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centred flowers 50

AKEBIA.

Akebia quinata. Of extremely rapid growth, "five-fingered" leaves, plum colored, sweet-scented flowers, which appear in early May.. 35

AMPELOPSIS.

Ampelopsis bipinnata 35
" **Roylii** 35
" **Veitchii,** Japan Ivy 35
" **Virginica,** Virginia Creeper... 35
" " **laciniata,** Cut-leaved 35

The Japan Ivy is the best vine there is for covering dwelling-houses, being a bright-green in summer, changing to a crimson scarlet in autumn. The Virginia Creeper is needed for coarser walls, as are all the others.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

Aristolochia Sipho, Dutchman's Pipe..... 75
" **tomentosa** 50

These are rapid growing native vines, producing an abundance of large green leaves. Sipho has yellowish brown, pipe-shaped flowers. Those of tomentosa are purple.

BERCHEMIA.

Berchemia volubilis. A native, but rare vine, having shining green leaves, and making a quick growth 50

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.

Bignonia capreolata, Evergreen Trumpet Vine 50
" **grandiflora,** Chinese Trumpet Vine..... 50
" **radicans,** Common " " 35
" **Thunbergii,** Crimson " " 35

Capreolata is evergreen, and the blossoms are light orange. The **Chinese** has large yellowish crimson flowers; **Radicans** scarlet, and **Thunbergii** crimson. **Capreolata** clings with tendrils; the rest as ivy does.

CELASTRUS. Staff Vine.

Celastrus articulata 35
" **scandens** 35

Large growing climbers, which bear orange capsuled fruit in late fall.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF
CLEMATIS,
SEE PAGE 30.

DECUMARIA.

Decumaria barbara. A beautiful native climber, with thick, smooth green leaves, of the greatest utility for climbing purposes, yet, strange as it is, it is almost unknown in cultivation. It is closely related to the Hydrangea, and by some writers has been called **"American Climbing Hydrangea."** It clings as Ivy does. The flowers are white, fragrant; produced in cymes, or heads..... 75

DIOSCOREA. Chinese Yam.

Dioscorea batatas..... 35

DOLICHOS.

Dolichos Japonicus. A strong growing, large leaved vine, which for rapidity of growth has no equal. Strong plants will run fifty feet a season. It dies to the ground every fall, but shoots up from the root again in the spring..... 75

Euonymus radicans.
(Climbing Euonymus.)

EUONYMUS. Climbing Euonymus.

Euonymus radicans..... 35
" **variegata**..... 35

GELSIMIUM. Carolina Jasmine.

Gelsimium sempervirens..... 50
" " **plena,** Dbl. Car. Jasmine 50

This beautiful climber of the Southern forests is quite hardy in this latitude. Flowers yellow.

HEDERA. Ivy.

Hedera Helix, English Ivy..... 35
" **taurica,** Russian Ivy..... 35

Planted on the north or east side of buildings, Ivies do very well here. It is the bright sun and light in winter that kills them.

HYDRANGEA. Climbing Hydrangea.

Hydrangea scandens. A vine from Japan, with shining green leaves and white flowers, in loose clusters in June. It must have something to cling to before it will run, being like the common Ivy in this respect..... 75

Hydrangea scandens.
(Climbing Hydrangea.)

JASMINUM.

Jasminum nudiflorum, Yellow Jasmine... 35
" **officinale,** White " 35

The Yellow Jasmine flowers in early spring, often before the frosts of winter have hardly left us.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

Lonicera Belgica, Monthly Honeysuckle 35
" **brachypoda,** Japan " 35
" " **aurea reticulata,** Golden " 35
" **flava,** Yellow " 35
" **fuchsioides,** New Scarlet " 75
" **Halleana,** Hall's Japan " 35
" **Magnevillæ,** " 35
" **sempervirens,** Scarlet Coral " 35
" **sinensis,** Chinese " 35

Where shade as well as sweet odor is the object, the **Japan, Halleana** and **Chinese** are usually planted, the others not growing so dense. The **Chinese** flowers about the 10th of June, followed closely by the **Japan,** then by **Halleana.** The latter blooms a long while and with extreme profusion. **Fuchsioides** is a new sort, with handsome foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers.

LYCIUM. Washington's Bower.

Lycium barbarum. A very pretty climber, often planted about doorways. It bears greenish-purple flowers and orange-colored berries..... 35

MENISPERMUM. Moon Seed.

Menispermum Canadense. A native vine, bearing clusters of small yellow flowers..... 35

PASSIFLORA. Passion Flower.

Passiflora incarnata..... 35

South of Philadelphia this variety is hardy, but here and further North it needs a little mulching to carry it safely through the winter. The vine dies to the ground every fall, but comes up again in the spring. Flowers, white, with purple centre.

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine.

Periploca græca. A beautiful vine, having bright green leaves, and loose bunches of star shaped, purple flowers of much beauty..... 50

SCHIZOPHRAGMA.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides. A new vine resembling the Hydrangea Scandens, but quite distinct..... 75

SMILAX.

Smilax hispidum..... 35

VITIS. Grape.

Vitis heterophylla variegata, Variegated Grape..... 35
" **incisa**..... 35
" **indivisa**..... 35
" **riparia,** Flowering Grape..... 35

The Flowering Grape has no fruit, but is planted for its delicious fragrance when in bloom. **Heterophylla variegata** has beautiful foliage, and blue berries in fall.

WISTARIA. Glycine.

Wistaria frutescens, American Wistaria 50
" " **alba,** White " " 75
" **magnifica,** 50
" **multijuga,** Japan " $1 00
" **sinensis,** Chinese " 50
" " **alba,** Chinese White " 75
" " **plena,** " Double " 75

Wistaria.

Wistarias are famed for their beauty and fragrance when in flower. The **Chinese** flowers first, and when in full bloom, about the 1st of June, is a magnificent sight. The **American** and **Magnifica** come next, in about two weeks later. The latter bears a larger bunch than **Frutescens. Multijuga** has clusters of flowers two to two and a half feet long.

SELF CLIMBERS.

Of the above mentioned vines, the **Ampelopsis, Bignonia, Decumaria, Euonymus, Hedera, Hydrangea** and **Schizophragma** are self-climbers, attaching themselves to walls as ivy does.

Hardy Azaleas.

These beautiful plants are becoming well known in connection with the Rhododendron, mixed with which they are often planted. They thrive well under the same treatment as the latter, though doing well in any fairly good situation. Of the Ghent, our collection consists of nearly all colors. The Mollis is a new species from Japan, having larger flowers and blooming before the Ghent. The chief colors in cultivation are red and yellow. When planted in partial shade, the flowers last longer than when in the full sun.

We offer an assortment **1** to **2** feet at **$1.25** each ; **$10** per **10.**

THE CLEMATIS.

The Clematis, always a great favorite, because of its usefulness for purposes where vines are required, as well as for the beauty of its flowers, has gained even a firmer foothold than before, within a few years past, and chiefly because of the great strides made in the production of kinds with large and handsome flowers. It is now a good many years ago since the magnificent Jackmanni was introduced, and, though unequalled yet in its general usefulness and large purple flowers, there are other kinds of different colors which command universal admiration. And it must not be forgotten that these large flowered ones do not end their display with the one course of flowers, but have occasional blossoms at intervals throughout the season.

The small flowered section, represented by the flammula and vitalba, are always in demand, because of their rapid growth and clusters of white flowers. Flammula is sweet scented as well, and sprays of its lovely flowers are always attractive, especially when mingling with other vines on a trellis, as they are often seen. Vitalba is the faster grower, and soon affords a good shade when planted for that purpose.

LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

Prices, extra large, two and three years old, 75 cents each, or $6.50 per 10. Strong, one year old, 50 cents each, or $4.00 per 10.

Gypsy Queen, rich, dark, velvety purple.
Henryi, white.
Jackmanni, violet purple.
Lawsoniana, rose, purple veined.
Lilacina floribunda, fine, lilac purple, strong flower.
Lanuginosa Belisaire, lavender.
Miss Bateman, white, chocolate, red anthers.
Queen, mauve.
Rubra violacea, maroon purple.
Star of India, reddish plum, red bars.

SMALL FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

Flammula, white, very sweet scented, 35 cents.
Vitalba, white, feathery clusters, 35 cents.

Hedge Plants.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreen hedges are to be planted, as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good, rich color. Well rotted stable manure should also be worked in the trench with the soil. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it.

After the trees are planted, put a coating of manure on the surface of the soil around the plants, covering all the earth that has been disturbed in the planting. This mulch should be left on for a year, and finally worked into the ground.

Evergreens, running in size from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet, must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be pruned when planted; it tends to make the plants more bushy, making the shapening of the hedge an easy matter afterwards.

For a deciduous hedge, nothing is better or more ornamental than the California Privet. Privet, with little attention makes a thick, bushy hedge, of rapid growth. At Philadelphia, and further south it is almost an evergreen, holding its leaves, when somewhat sheltered from severe winds, all winter. The small sized deciduous hedge plants should be set about 8 to 10 inches apart, the larger sizes about 12 to 15 inches.

For defensive hedges, the Honey Locust and Osage Orange are used. They are best planted in a double row,—the rows about 6 inches wide and the plants about 10 inches apart. the plants being arranged so that they will be alternate in the two rows. The Berberis Thunbergii (see description page 111) and Pyrus Japonica make beautiful dwarf hedges—very thick and dense.

Of the evergreens, the American Arbor Vitae is commonly used where a thick, narrow hedge is required, as it does not spread as much as some of the other plants. It makes a fine hedge, and usually answers all purposes.

The Norway Spruce probably makes the finest hedge of all, growing very dense after several prunings, and being readily transplanted. The foliage is of such a dark green color that it is always pleasing to look upon. It delights in good, rich soil,—and a top dressing of well rotted manure every winter will keep the foliage in good color.

EVERGREENS.

		Per 100
Arbor-Vitæ, American,	18-24 in.	$12 00
" " "	2-2½ ft.	15 00
" " "	2½-3 ft.	20 00
" " "	4 ft.	50 00
	Box Edging, per yard 35 cents.	
Hemlock Spruce,	12 to 18 in.	20 00
" "	18-24 in.	30 00
Norway Spruce,	12-18 in.	10 00
" "	18-24 in.	15 00
" "	2-3 ft.	20 00
" "	3-4 ft.	30 00

DECIDUOUS.

Althæa,	12-18 in., assorted colors	$10 00
"	2-3 ft. " "	15 00

		Per 100
Berberry, Thunbergii,	10-15 in.	$10 00
" "	bushy, 18-24 in.	15 00
" "	" 2½-3 ft.	25 00
" **vulgaris,**	green, 12-18 in.	8 00
" "	purple, 18-24 in.	12 00
Buckthorn,	12-18 in., $12.00 per 1000	2 50
"	18-24 in.	8 00
Honey Locust,	8-10 in., $6.00 per 1000	2 50
Osage Orange,	first-class, $4.00 per 1000	75
Privet,	California or Japan, 12-18 in., $40.00 per 1000,	6 00
" "	2 ft.	12 00
"	common, 12-18 in.	8 00
Pyrus Japonica,	12-18 in.	10 00
" "	18-24 in.	12 00

Have you read the Preface to this Catalogue? It contains valuable hints about the growing of Nursery Stock.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

The value of hardy herbaceous plants to a garden has long been known to those fortunate enough to have a collection of them. Bedding plants from the greenhouse will always be needed, because of the flowers of some and the bright foliage of others. But they can never displace perennial plants in the popular affection. Columbine, Larkspur, Veronica, Flag, Phlox, Pink, Canterbury Bell, Hollyhock, and similar flowers are household words with lovers of flowers, as much so, almost, in our country as in the old world. When perennial plants are once in the garden, they may be said to be there forever. As each succeeding spring comes, the warm days bring forth the different kinds to greet us, and they truly become as old friends to us; and we look for them and value them as we cannot do the annual and transitory ones from the greenhouse. And for making displays at certain periods of the season, how useful they are! What a show large masses of Phlox procumbens make in early spring? See the uses to be made of the low growing Sedums, Cactuses, Sempervivums, Armerias, Ajugas and like plants! Masses of Day Lilies, Flags and Columbines can be made which will make a grand show. Then, when fall comes, and the many composite plants bloom, what effect is made by the yellow flowers of the Coreopsis, Helianthus and the Chrysopsis, and such other kinds with other colors such as the Boltonias and Asters.

While individual plants are very pretty, the most striking effects are produced by setting several plants of one kind in a clump. Thus six plants of Helianthus, or a dozen of Lychnis planted in a group would make a greater display than if six different sorts were planted together, as the mass of one color would attract the eye.

PRICES.—For 50 plants, our selection of varieties, which would include very many of the higher priced sorts, $6.00; 100 for $11.00. Purchasers' selection, for 50 plants, 15 per cent. off of the rate named per 10; 100 plants, 20 per cent. off of the rate named per 10.

SEEDS.—We can furnish fresh seeds of all plants marked thus, *, at 10 cents per packet.

		EACH.	PER 10.
***Achillea millefolium rubrum,**	Deep Rose. July and August. 1 foot.	15 cents.	$1 25
" **Ptarmica plena,**	"The Pearl," White, Double. July and August. 2 feet.	15 "	1 25

Achilleas are spreading plants, especially the first named, soon carpeting the ground with green foliage. The flowers of "The Pearl" are invaluable for cutting.

***Actinomeris helianthoides,**	Yellow. July. 3 feet.	15 "	1 25
" **squarrosa,**	Yellow. July. 3 feet.	15 "	1 25

These are some of the autumnal composite plants, to which we owe so much of the beauty of that season.

	EACH.	PER 10.
Aenanthe peucedanifolia, White. June. 1½ feet	15 cents.	$1 25
***Agrostemma (Lychnis) coronaria,** crimson. June. 2 feet	20 "	1 50
This has silvery green foliage, which sets off the deep crimson flowers to great advantage		
Ajuga reptans, Blue. May. 4 inches	15 "	1 25
" **genevensis,** Blue. May. 4 inches	20 "	1 75
" **calycina,** White. May. 2 inches	15 "	1 25
Ajugas are fine plants for covering bare ground, soon spreading and forming a green mat of leaves.		
***Allium senescens,** Dull Pink. July. 1½ feet	15 "	
" **Camptchaticum,** Dull Pink. July. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
***Althæa officinalis,** Whittish Pink. July. 3 feet	15 "	1 25
Anemone Japonica alba, 1½ foot	25 "	2 00
" " **rosea**	25 "	2 00
" " **rubra**	25 "	2 00
" " **whirlwind**	25 "	2 00
These anemones flower in September and October. The flowers are large and beautiful.		
Anthemis nobilis. White. June 2 inches	15 "	1 25
* " **tinctoria,** Yellow. May to September. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
The first named is the popular chamomile. Tinctoria is one of the best of perennials, flowering freely for several months.		
Anthericum liliago, Yellow. June. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
Aquilegia chrysantha alba, White. July. 2 feet	20 "	
" **glandulosa,** Purplish White. June. 2 feet	15 "	
* " **vulgaris,** Columbine, Purple. June. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
" **Canadensis,** Scarlet. May and June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **chrysantha,** Yellow. June and July. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" **cærulea,** Blue. June. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" **olympica,** Purplish Red. June. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
" **Skinneria,** June. 3 feet	25 "	2 00
Aquilegias, or Columbines as they are popularly called, are needed in all collections. They take care of themselves well and bloom profusely.		
Armeria maritima, Purplish Pink. May. 6 inches	25 "	2 00
" **plantaginifolia,** Rosy Pink. June to August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
These are known as sea pinks. They grow in compact clumps, from which ascend the flower stalks.		
Aslepias incarnata, Rosy Flesh. August. 3 feet	15 "	
" **tuberosa,** Orange Yellow. August to September. 2 feet	20 "	
Aster novæ-angliæ, a showy native sort bearing large purple flowers in September. 5 feet.	20 "	
" **tartaricus,** Purple. September and October. 3 feet	25 "	2 00
Astilbe Japonica, White. June. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" **Thunbergii,** White. July. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
The plume-like sprays of astilbes make them valued for out-door display as well as for pot culture, for which purpose florists find them so useful.		

Boltonia latisquama.

Dianthus barbatus.

Dianthus plumarius, fl. pl.

Geranium sanguineum.

	EACH.	PER 10.
Baptisia australis, Blue. June and July. 3 feet	20 cents.	$1 75
Bellis perennis, English Daisy, Snowball. May. 4 inches	15 "	
" " " " Longfellow. May. 4 in.	15 "	
Betonica Orientalis, Pink. July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **officinalis,** Pink. July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **rosea,** Rosy Pink. July and August. 9 inches	15 "	1 25
Betonicas are showy plants, throwing their flower spikes well up above their foliage.		
***Boltonia glastifolia,** White. August and September. 4 feet	20 "	1 75
* " **latisquama,** (see cut). Deep Lilac. August and September. 4 feet	25 "	2 00
Both of these species are pretty, latisquama especially so. As a showy perennial we can particularly recommend it. It attracted much attention in our grounds the past season.		
Calamintha patavina, Purple. July and August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **chinensis,** Pink. July and August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
Calimeris incisa, Blue. July and August. 1½ foot	25 "	2 00
A very pretty aster-like plant; new, and making a nice display for a month or two.		
***Campanula grandiflora alba,** White. July. 2 feet	25 "	2 00
" **media, fl. pl.,** Blue. July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **pulcherrima,** Dark Blue. July. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
" **rapunculoides,** Blue. July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
Campanulas are Canterbury Bells. All are pretty, and the large flowered ones, like grandiflora, are particularly fine.		
Centauria amara, Purple. July and August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **declinata,** Purplish White. July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **macrocephala,** Yellow. August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
***Chelone barbata,** Scarlet. July. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
" **glabra,** White. August. 3 feet	25 "	
This is one of the showiest plants in the border. Its bright, shining green leaves well set off the spikes of scarlet flowers.		
Chrysanthemum. Pompone, hardy, Yellow. October and November. 2½ feet	15 "	1 25
" " " Pink. October and November. 2½ feet	15 "	1 25
These are the old style small flowered chrysanthemums, which are the *hardiest kinds* there are, and for this reason they are generally popular for general garden planting. In rich soil they bloom profusely and the flowers attain quite a fair size.		
***Chrysopsis villosa,** Yellow. August and September. 4 feet	15 "	1 25
This chrysopsis makes a brave showing in the hot months of late summer. Its flowers are in great profusion.		
Chrysostemma tripteris, Yellow. August and September. 3 feet	15 "	1 25
Cirsium pannonicum, Pink. July to September. 4 feet	15 "	1 25
Cimicifuga racemosa, Snakeroot. White. August. 4 feet	15 "	
Collinsonia Canadensis, Yellowish White. July. 3 feet	15 "	
Convallaria majalis, (Lily of the Valley), White. May. 6 inches. Clumps	20 "	1 50
	$12.50 per 100.	
" " **variegata** (Lily of the Valley), White. May. 6 inches. Clumps.	30 "	2 50
The variegated Lily of the Valley has the foliage striped with green and white.		
***Coreopsis lanceolata,** Yellow. June and July. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **grandiflora,** Yellow. June and July. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
The flowers of these coreopsis are produced on long stems, and being of good size they are very showy.		

	EACH.	PER 10.
Coronilla varia, Pinkish White. June. 1 foot	15 cents.	$1 25
A half climbing plant, producing its flowers in good sized heads. Very pretty		
***Crucianella stylosa,** Pink. July to September. 6 inches	20 "	1 75
" **suaveolens,** Pinkish White. August. 1 foot	15 "	
Cunila Mariana, Dittany. Lilac. September. 1 foot	15 "	
***Cynoglossum furcatum,** Blue. August and September. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
" **officinale,** White. August and September. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
Delphinium elatum, Bee Larkspur. June and July. 2 feet	20 "	1 50
" **formosum,** Larkspur, Blue. June to September. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
Dianthus deltoides, (see cut), White. June. 4 inches	20 "	1 75
" **cruentis,** Red. June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
* " **barbatus,** Sweet William, Various. June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" " double (see cut page 32), Red. June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **plumarius,** double, Scotch Pink, Pink. June. 10 inches	20 "	1 75
" " " " " White. June. 10 inches	20 "	1 75
" **Sternbergii,** Pinkish White. June. 6 inches	15 "	1 25

Dianthuses include pinks and Sweet Williams. Plumarius is the old-time Scotch pink. These pinks are noted for their sweet perfume, and the Sweet Williams for their gay colors.

Iberis sempervirens.

Liatris pycnostachya.

	EACH.	PER 10.
Dicentra spectabilis, Bleeding Heart, Pink. May and June. 1½ feet	20 cents.	$1 75
This is one of the showiest of perennials, and one often grown in pots for spring flowering.		
Digitalis ferruginea, Yellow. July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **purpurea,** Fox glove. Purple. July. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
Fox gloves, as these are called, have long been known as among the most useful of garden plants.		
***Dracocephalum nutans alpina,** Blue. May to July. 6 inches	20 "	1 75
A very pretty, spreading plant, soon covering a good deal of ground.		
***Echinops exaltata,** Bluish. July. 4 feet	20 "	1 75
" **spinosissima,** White. August and September. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
***Eryngium planum,** Bluish. August and September. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
While the blossoms are not conspicuously beautiful, they are much visited by bees, and the very large leaves and peculiar flower heads make the plant attractive. In a large mass the odd coloring of the flowers makes it especially desirable.		
Epilobium hirsutum, Rose. September. 3 feet	15 "	
Ferns, Hardy (see special list, page 30).		
Funkia lancifolia, Blue. August and September. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" **ovata variegata,** Lilac. August. 1 foot	25 "	
" **Sieboldiana,** Blue. July. 2 feet	25 "	2 00
" **sub-cordata,** Whitish-blue. June and July. 1 foot	20 "	1 75
Day Lily is the popular name of Funkia. Their large leaves and showy flowers, and their hardiness, insure them room in all gardens. Lancifolia blooms later in the season than the others. They are sometimes used as edgings for borders.		
Caillardia grandiflora. August. 1 foot	20 "	
Calanthus nivalis, Snow Drop. April. 6 inches	15 "	
Calium ruboides, White. July. 1 foot	15 "	

Lychnis Chalcedonica.

Plumbago Larpentæ.

	EACH.	PER 10.
Ceranium aconitifolium, Blue. June. 1 foot	15 cents.	$1 25
" **ibericum,** Blue. June. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **sanguineum** (see cut page 33), Deep Rose. June to September. 6 inches	20 "	1 75

These Geraniums are pretty and useful plants. Sanguineum is of a spreading nature, and is almost always in bloom.

Cladiolus communis, Purple. July. 1½ feet	15 "	
Clobularia vulgaris, Blue. April and May. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
Heliopsis lævis, Orange. August to October. 4 feet	15 "	1 25

A tall growing, composite plant, blooming profusely in the late summer and fall.

*Helianthus doronocoides, Yellow. July and August. 4 feet	20 "	1 75
" **giganteus,** Yellow. August and September. 6 feet	20 "	1 75
* " **Maximiliani,** Yellow. October. 5 feet	20 "	1 75
* " **mollis,** Golden Yellow. September and October. 4 feet	20 "	1 75
" **multiflorus plenus,** Yellow. July to October. 4 feet	20 "	1 75

When large growing plants, to make a fine fall display, are wanted, these sunflowers are just the thing. As will be seen some one or the other is in bloom from July to October. Maximiliani blooms profusely, and is in great demand. Multiflorus is as double as a dahlia, for which flower it is often mistaken.

Helleborus niger, White. February. 6 inches	20 "	
Hemerocallis fulva, Reddish-yellow. July. 3 feet	15 "	
" **graminea,** Orange. June. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **rutilans,** Orange Brown. June. 1 foot	20 "	1 75

These are closely allied to day lilies and like them are much valued. The flower stems ascend well above the foliage, showing off the flowers to great advantage.

*Hesperus matronalis, White. May. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" " Double White. White. May. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" " purple. Purple. May. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
Heuchera Wheeleri, Greenish-white. May. 1½ feet	25 "	2 00
Hibiscus grandiflorus, Cream. July and August. 3 feet	25 "	2 00
* " **militaris,** Red and White. July and August. 3 feet	25 "	2 00
* " **Moscheutos,** White. July and August. 3 ft	25 "	2 00

Marsh mallows, as these are called, grow very strong, and produce very large flowers, resembling single Hollyhocks. They thrive either in dry or wet situations.

*Hieracium stoloniferum, Lemon. June to August. 6 inches	20 "	1 75
" **tridentatum,** Yellow. August. 1 foot	15 "	
* " **umbrosum,** Yellow. July to September. 2 feet	20 "	1 75

The stoloniferum spreads quickly, soon forming a green mat, from which the heads of yellow flowers arise.

Hollyhock, double white, d'ble pink, d'ble red, and d'ble yellow, strong blooming plants	25 "	2 00

Our stock consists of the very best colors named above. The plants offered are all extra strong and will bloom this coming summer.

Hydrophyllum Canadense, White. May and June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
Iberis gibraltarica, hybrids. Light Purple. May. 6 inches	20 "	
" **sempervirens,** (see cut page 34), White. June. 6 inches	20 "	1 75

This is an evergreen candytuft, forming a low bushy plant. The heads of white flowers appear well above the foliage.

Incarvillea Kopmanni, August. 1 foot	25 "	

	EACH.	PER 10.
Iris Cengalti, Deep Purple. May and June. 1 foot	25 cents.	$2 00
" **florentina,** White. May. 2 feet	20 "	1 50
" **Germanica,** in variety. Various. May and June. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **laevigata,** Various. June and July. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" **Sibirica,** Various. May and June. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **Virginica,** Blue. May and June. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75

Irises are the well-known flags. Of various and beautiful colors, and doing well in most all situations. They are very popular. Planted in groups they make a fine display.

*Kitalbelia vitifolia,	White. June to August. 5 feet	15 "	1 25
Lathyrus grandiflorus,	Rose. June to August. 4 to 5 feet	25 "	2 00
Lathyrus sylvestris,	Dull Pink. June to August. 2 feet	25 "	2 00
Lavendula vera,	Lavender. Blue. August to October. 2 feet	15 "	1 25

This is the true lavender, famed alike for its pretty flowers and its pleasant odor.

Leucojium aestivum,	White. April. 1 foot	15 "	
Liatris pycnostachya,	(see cut page 34), Purple. July. 4 feet	15 "	1 25

A really beautiful flower, throwing up a long spike with flowers of a lilac purple color.

Lilium tigrinum,	Tiger Lily. Orange Red. July. 5 feet	15 "	1 25
Lychnis Chalcedonica,	(see cut.) Scarlet. June to August. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
" vesicaria, fl. pl.	August. 1 foot	20 "	1 50

The bright scarlet blossoms of this plant make it conspicuous wherever planted. It continues in bloom for a long while.

*Lythrum salicaria,	Purple. July. 3 feet	35 "	2 50

The rosy purple flowers of this plant are produced in great profusion.

Lysimachia ciliata,	Yellow. July to September. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" clethroides,	White. July to September. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" verticillata,	Yellow. July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25

These flowers are known as moneyworts. All make a good display when in bloom, especially the white one, clethroides.

Malva alcea,	Pink. June to August. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
Medicago prostrata,	Yellowish. July and August. 8 inches	15 "	1 25
*Mentha rotundifolia,	Mauve. July to September. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
* " sylvestris,	Mauve. July to September. 3 feet	15 "	1 25
Monarda fistulosa,	Pale Pink. August and September. 2½ feet	20 "	1 75
" purpurea,	Purple. August and September. 2½ feet	20 "	1 75
" mollis,	Pink. June and July. 1 foot	20 "	1 75

Monardas are known as bergamots. The purpurea is one the flowers of which make a great display.

Naumbergia thyrsiflora,	Yellow. July. 2 feet	15 "	1 25

Polygonum cuspidatum.

Sedum fabaria.

	EACH.	PER 10.
Nepeta macrantha, Blue. July and August. 2 feet	15 cents.	$1 25
" **betonicafolia,** Blue. July and August. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **Glechoma,** Blue. July and August. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
Œnothera riparia, Yellow. July and August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **speciosa,** Pink. June to August. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
" **Youngii,** Yellow. June to August. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75

This is the well known "Evening Primrose." The plants bloom freely and are showy and fragrant.

Opuntia oplocarpa, Yellow. June and July. 9 inches	20 "	1 75
" **Rafinesquii,** Yellow. June and July. 9 inches	20 "	1 75
" **vulgaris,** Yellow. June and July. 9 inches	20 "	1 75

There are many dryish places in a garden in which these hardy creeping cactuses would be well suited.

Origanum vulgare, Purplish White. July. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
Pachysandra procumbens, Brownish White. April and May. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **terminalis,** Greenish White. May. 1 foot	25 "	2 00

The Pachysandra is evergreen. It flowers early, and is a favorite with bees.

Pæonies, See special list, page 38.

Papaver Orientale, Poppy, Orange Red. June. 2 feet	15 "	1 25

The large, satin-like blooms of the poppy are well known, and the plants are always in demand.

Tradescantia Virginica.

Vinca herbacea.

	EACH.	PER 10.
Pardanthus Chinensis, Yellow. June. 3 feet	15 cents.	$1 25
Pentstemon Digitalis, White. June and July. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
Phlox decussata, strong flowering plants, in variety. Various. June to August. 2½ feet	20 "	1 50
" " **Jean d'Arc,** White. June to August. 2 feet	25 "	2 00
" **procumbens alba,** White. May	clumps, 20 "	1 75
" " **rosea,** Rose. May	" 20 "	1 75
" " **striata,** Striped. May	" 20 "	1 75

Phloxes do much towards making the garden gay throughout the season. The procumbens type are creeping sorts, and are known as Moss Pinks. They completely carpet the ground. The taller ones, known as Perennial Phloxes, are well known for their great beauty and variety of colors.

Phlomis tuberosa, Purple. June and July. 4 feet	15 "	1 25
Phystostegia denticulata, Lilac White. July. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
" **Virginica,** Lilac White. July and August. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
Platycodon Mariesi, Blue. June to September. 1 foot	25 "	2 00
Plumbago Larpentæ (see cut page 35), Purplish Blue. September and October. 1 foot	15 "	1 25

This is one of the best of late flowering plants, the pretty flowers being produced in great abundance.

Potentilla lacunosa, Yellow. June to August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **recta,** Yellow. June to August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **rupestris,** Yellow. June to August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
Polygonatum multiflorum, White. May and June. 1½ foot	15 "	1 25
Polygonum cuspidatum (see cut page 36), White. July to September. 5 feet	25 "	2 00

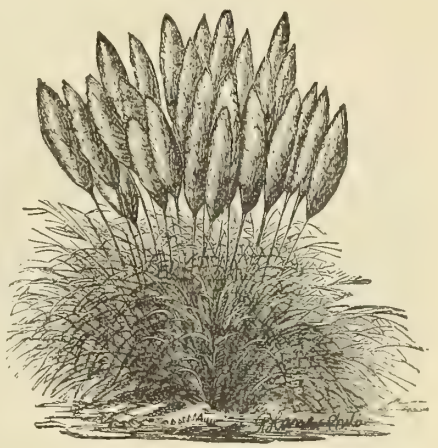
This plant produces great quantities of white flowers in late summer, and growing tall and spreading rapidly it soon makes a great display. Three or more plants in a clump form a great attraction.

	EACH.	PER 10.
Poterium sanguisorba, Red. July. 1½ feet	20 cents.	$1 75
Primula alba plena, White. May. 4 inches	20 "	1 50
" **vulgaris,** Yellow. May. 4 inches	25 "	
Psoralea sub-acaulis, Lilac. August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
Pycnanthemum linifolium, White. August to October. 2½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **muticum,** White. August to October. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
Pyrethrum roseum, Rose. June and July. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
Rudbeckia incisa, Yellow. August to October. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **subtomentosa,** Yellow. August to October. 3 feet	20 "	1 75
The large yellow flowers of the Rudbeckias make them valuable for late summer display.		
*__Ruta divaricata,__ Yellow. July. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
*__Scutellaria albida,__ Blue and White. June to August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
__Sedum album,__ Creeping, White. July. 4 inches, clumps	20 "	1 25
" **acre,** Love-entangle, Yellow. July. 4 inches, clumps	20 "	1 75
" **fabaria** (see cut page 36), Pinkish-white. September and October. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
" **hispanicum,** Creeping, White. July. 4 inches	clumps, 20 "	1 75
" **hybridum,** Yellow. July. 4 inches	15 "	1 25
* " **Maximowiczii,** Yellow. June and July. 1 foot	10 "	1 25
" **rhodiola,** Light Pink. August. 6 in	15 "	1 25
" **Sieboldi,** Pink. August. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
" **spectabilis,** Pink. September and October. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **speciosum,** Pink. July. 4 inches	15 "	1 25
" **telephium,** Light Pink. July and August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
Sedums are exceedingly useful plants, flourishing in the dryest places. The creeping sorts rooting as they grow, soon form a carpet of foliage where they are planted. For rock-work, mounds or other dryish places, they are very much in demand. Besides this they do as well in ordinary situations.		
__Sempervivum ruthericum,__ Pink. July. 4 inches	15 "	1 25
" **tectorum,** Pink. July. 4 inches	15 "	1 25
" **Verlotii,** Pink. July. 4 inches	20 "	1 75
These plants are of much the same nature as Sedums, and what has been said of them applies to these also.		
__Senecio Doria,__ Yellow. June and July. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
*__Silene macrocarpa,__ White. June and July. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
* " **Pennsylvanica,** Pink. June and July. 1 foot	20 "	1 75
*__Silphium connatum,__ Yellow. July and August. 5 feet	15 "	1 25
" **laciniatum,** Yellow. August and September. 3 feet	15 "	1 25
The laciniatum is the compass plant. Both are large growing plants, with large showy yel low flowers.		
__Solidago Canadensis,__ Yellow. September and October. 4 feet	15 "	1 25
" **Drummondi,** Yellow. September and October. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
" **rigida,** Yellow. September and October. 2 feet	15 "	1 25
The solidago is the well-known Golden Rod, the pride of our autumn flowers.		
__Spiræa venusta,__ Rosy Pink. July and August. 2½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **lobata,** Rosy Pink. July and August. 2½ feet	20 "	1 75
*__Stachys lanata,__ Pink. July and August. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
This has large, silvery velvety leaves, making its common name, Rabbits' Ears, a most appropriate one. Its thick growth makes it useful for bordering flower beds, for which purpose it is sometimes used.		
__Statice plantaginifolia,__ Pink. June to September. 1½ feet	20 "	1 75
__Stokesia cyanea,__ Blue. August and September. 1 foot	25 "	2 00
__Symphytum asperrimum,__ Violet Blue. June and July. 2 feet	20 "	1 75
__Tanacetum globiferum,__ Yellow. June and July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **niveum,** White. June and July. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
__Thalictrum angustifolium,__ Greenish Yellow. June to August. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **medium,** Greenish Yellow. June to August. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **roseum,** Rose. May and June. 1½ feet	15 "	1 25
" **squarrosum,** Greenish Yellow. May and June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
__Thermopsis fabacea,__ Yellow. May and June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
__Thymus Vulgaris,__ Garden Thyme, Pink. June to August. 9 inches	15 "	1 25
__Tradescantia Virginica,__ (see cut page 37), Blue June to September. 9 inches	15 "	1 25
" " **alba,** White. June to September. 9 inches	20 "	1 75
" " **purpurea,** Purple. June to September. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
Spiderworts, as these are called, are found growing wild on rocky, damp hillsides, where their pretty flowers make a pleasing picture.		
__Tricyrtis hirta,__ Brown September and October. 1½ feet	25 "	2 00
__Trillium grandiflorum,__ Pinkish White. May. 6 inches	15 "	1 25

	EACH.	PER 10.
Tritoma uvaria, Red. August to October. 1½ feet	25 cents.	
This, the "red hot poker" plant, makes a grand display when in flower in the fall.		
Vernonia angustifolia, Purple. August and September. 3 feet	15 "	$1 25
Veronica gentianoides, Mauve. May and June. 1 foot	20 "	1 75
" **incana,** Mauve. May and June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
" **montana,** Blue. May and June. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
" **officinalis,** Mauve. June and July. 3 inches	15 "	1 25
" **rosea,** Rose. August. 1 foot	20 "	
" **rupestris,** Blue. June and July. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
Veronicas have long been known as beautiful garden plants. The officinalis is a creeping species, thriving in dry places, and on dry banks where other plants will not live.		
***Vesicaria sinuata,** Yellow. May and June. 1 foot	15 "	1 25
Vinca herbacea, (see cut page 37), Purple. June to September. 4 inches	15 "	1 25
As its name implies, this is herbaceous. Its pretty blue flowers are produced in great profusion.		
Viola cucullata, Blue. May. 6 inches	10 "	85
" " **picta,** Striped. May. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
" **pedata,** Light Blue. May. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
" **sagittata,** Blue. May. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
" **striata,** Cream. May. 6 inches	15 "	1 25
The modest violet flowers please us all in the earliest days of spring, when they come forth to greet us. They do well either in the sunlight or in partial shade.		

Hardy Ornamental Grasses.

The Eulalias are beautifully striped, and are entirely hardy. They grow four to five feet high, and form large clumps. The Pampas Grass can be left out in winter if the roots are covered with leaves. The Bamboo grows to a height of ten to fifteen feet, and as a center to a bed of Cannas or similar plants, it is very effective. The Erianthus is the well-known grass so popular some years ago. It is still most useful where a tall, extremely hardy one is wanted. The Festuca has silvery foliage, the Calamagrostis variegated. The two latter are useful for edgings to beds and borders, not being tall growing.



Arundo donax, grows 12 to 15 feet, 35 cents each. Extra strong clumps, 50 cents to $1.00 each.
Arundo donax variegata, grows 5 to 7 feet, 35 to 50 cents each.
Calamagrostis stricta variegata, grows 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts. each. Extra sized clumps, 35 to 50 cts.
Erianthus Ravenna, grows 8 to 10 feet, 35 cents each. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to $1.00 each.
Eulalia Japonica, grows 8 to 10 feet, 35 cents each. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to $1.00 each.
" **Japonica variegata,** grows 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each. Extra sized clumps, 50 cts. to $1.00 each.
" **gracillima univittata,** grows 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each. Extra sized clumps, 50 cts. to $1.00 each.
Festuca glauca, grows 6 to 8 inches, 25 cents each.
Cynerium argentium, grows Pampas Grass, 8 to 10 feet, 35 cts. each. Extra sized, 50 cts. to $1.00 each.

☞ We have a large stock of extra sized trees for planting for immediate effect. Price given by correspondence.

Hardy Ferns.

Price, 30 cents each; $2.50 per 10.

Evergreen sorts are marked (E)

Adiatum pedatum, Maiden Hair Fern.

Ferns.

Asplenium ebeneum, Ebony Spleenwort. (E)
" **Felix-fœmina.**
Asplenium Thelypteroides, Silvery Spleenwort
Aspidium acrosticholdes, Christmas Fern. (E)
" **marginale,** Marginal "
" **Noveboracense,** New York "
" **Thelyptera,** Lady "
Dicksonia pilosiuscula, Mountain "
Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive "
Osmunda Claytoniana, Flowering "
" **cinnamomea,** Cinnamon "
" **regalis,** King "
Polypodium hexagonopterum "
" **vulgare.** (E)
Woodsia obtusa, Rock Polypod "

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.

Pæonies.

Single and Double. Within a few years past there has been a revival in the demand for these grand old flowers. And well they deserve this attention, for there is nothing approaching the gorgeous display they make when in flower. It must be remembered, too, that while an old flower, there have been great improvements made in them. Double flowers, perfect globes in themselves, and of almost all colors, now exist; in single blooming kinds there are great numbers, many of them rivaling Oriental poppies. We have an unsurpassed collection, which we offer as follows: Price, 40 cents each, $3.50 for 10.

SINGLE FLOWERING PÆONIES.

Abrupolis, pink. **Catulus,** purple. **Lucrinus,** deep maroon.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PÆONIES.

Cabrera, purple, crimson.
Delia, white.
Globosa, flesh,
Harpasus, white.
Labolus, crimson.
Leonora Bramwell, silvery pink.
Maria Kelway, blush and yellow.
Maxentius, crimson.
Plutarch, crimson.
Saturnalia, pink.
Stentor, pink.

☞ Customers who are unacquainted with the different varieties of Hardy Perennials can have a special list of the best kinds for all purposes by corresponding with us.

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS.

Standard Apples.

PRICES.—So few of our customers have bought from us the small sized **Apple** trees usually sent out by most nurseries, that we have decided not to offer them. The extra sized trees offered here are all of extra heavy size, the higher priced ones being of bearing size. No one need fear purchasing the largest size, as an apple tree moves quite easily. We have often transplanted these trees without losing a single one. They should be pruned back about as much as the **Pin Oak**, illustrated on page ii, front pages of catalogue.

American Golden Russet. One of the most delicious and tender apples. Medium size; dark yellow, sprinkled with russet. Flesh yellowish, very tender and juicy, with rich spicy flavor. October. $1.25 and $1.50.

Baldwin. A well-known market kind. The fruit is crimson striped and of a rich saccharine acid flavor. Winter. 50 cents and $1.00.

Ben Davis. A Western apple, becoming popular in the East, on account of its free bearing qualities. The fruit is yellowish, splashed with red, of sub-acid flavor and fair quality. Winter. $1.25 and $1.50.

Cornell's Fancy. A very beautiful apple, waxen-yellow, shaded crimson, of a juicy sub-acid flavor. Fall. 50 cents and $1.00.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A large apple of beautiful appearance. Streaked red and yellow, tender and juicy, a good grower and a young and abundant bearer. September. 50 cents and $1.00.

Early Harvest. One of the best of early varieties. The fruit is bright straw colored, of an agreeable tart quality. July. 50 cents and $1.00.

Fallawater. The immense size of the fruit and other good qualities make this a favorite. Flavor pleasant tart. Winter. $1.25 and $1.50.

Fall Pippin. A large, yellowish, rich, aromatic fruit, well known in collections. October. $1.25 and $1.50.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. This excellent apple is one of the standard kinds in Western New York, and succeeds well everywhere. Yellow and red splashed, sweet mingled with acid. Winter. 50 cents and $1.00.

Maiden's Blush. There is no more popular apple in its season than this. It is of a bright straw color shaded with crimson, and pleasant acid flavor. August and September. 50 cents and $1.00

Red Astrachan. Undoubtedly the best early apple of large size and for table use. Everybody wants this beauty who has use for early fruit. The color is deep crimson, streaked with yellow, with partly tart flavor. July to August. 50 cents and $1.00.

Roxbury Russet. The well-known "Russet." Keeps until June. 50 cents and $1.00.

Ridge Pippin. Large, roundish, conical. Yellow and slightly shaded; sprinkled with russet and crimson dots, Flesh yellowish, juicy and crisp. December. $1.25 and $1.50.

Smith's Cider. This is becoming more popular every day on account of its regular and abundant bearing and good keeping qualities. It is yellow, shaded with red, juicy and pleasant acid flavor. flavor. Winter. $1.25 and $1.50.

Sweet Bough. A very popular early apple with old-fashioned people, and quite good enough yet for the average man. Color yellow, partly tart. July to August. 50 cents and $1.00.

Wine Sap. Large and round; dark red; good quality; late keeper. Good bearer. December. 75 cents and $1.00,

Yellow Transparent. A newly introduced early apple of decided merit. It is yellowish-white without and white within; bears when but three or four years old, and ripens early in July. 50 cents and $1.00.

York Imperial. Light green, shaded with crimson, Flesh firm, crisp and juicy. A popular Pennsylvania variety. Winter. $1.25 and $1.50.

Crab Apples.

Price, 50 cents each; large size, 75 cents.

Hyslop. Large size; deep crimson. Very popular. on account of its beauty. October.

Montreal Beauty. One of the most beautiful of the Crabs. Large, yellow, shaded with red. September and October.

Transcendent. A variety of the Siberian; red and yellow. September.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, yellow, with scarlet cheek. Bears early and freely. September and October.

Whitney. Large, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Prolific bearer.

Apricots.

The Apricot is among the most delicious fruits we have. It does very well trained as a vine would be along a wall, so that a tree can often be grown where there would not be room for it otherwise. Its golden yellow fruit is much valued, and the tree thrives fairly well hereabouts.

Price, 50c. each. Extra size, 75c.

Breda **Moor Park**
St. Ambrose

Asparagus.

The plants we offer are not such as are usually sold by nurserymen and seedsmen, but are good, strong plants, three-year old. These will be ready for cutting much sooner than the small plants. Nor do we dig them before they are needed. Consequently our plants are always fresh and produce good results.

Price, $1.25 per 100. $8.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal

Blackberries.

The well-known varieties of **Blackberries** which we enumerate below, are yet so esteemed for general planting that we have not yet discarded any of them for newer sorts, though there are many of the latter before the public. Either of the sorts named will give satisfaction, as the berries are large, sweet and of excellent flavor.

Price, 75c. per 10. $5.00 per 100.

Dorchester **Kittatinny**
Wilson's Early

Dewberry.

The **Dewberry** is now planted in every garden, as the fruit ripens before the **Blackberry.** The **Lucretia** is an improved sort and of great merit. The fruit is large and good; having that sweet, juicy flavor peculiar to the wild sort. Should be treated the same as **Blackberries.**

Lucretia. **Price, $1.00 per 10.**

Cherries.

Many planters fail in transplanting the **Cherry,** because they either do not prune the trees or allow them to bloom the first year. Both exhaust the sap in the tree before the roots start out and produce a fresh supply. The **Cherry** should be pruned very much,—as much as we recommend in pruning the **Red Oak.** (See illustration page 11; front of catalogue.) And besides this, all the flower buds should be picked off.

All the sorts herein named are what are known as **Ox Heart** or **Bigarreau** cherries, excepting the **Early Richmond,** which is a **Pie** cherry and the **May Duke,** which is partly tart.

Price, extra large trees, $1.00 to $1.50 each. Smaller trees, 75 cts. each.

Black Eagle. A fine sort of the **Heart** class. Black, rich and juicy. Ripe early in July.

Early Purple. Medium size, dark purple, juicy and sweet. First to middle of June.

Early Richmond. Perhaps the most largely planted of all cherries, on account of its hardiness and productiveness. It is the earliest of all the **Morello,** or **Pie** cherries. Deep red. June.

Elkhorn (Black Tartarian). Very large, deep black, flavor mild and pleasant. Tree an immense bearer. Last of June.

Governor Wood. Vigorous and productive, and always in demand. Light yellow, shaded red. End of June.

May Duke. Everybody still asks for this one, though it is not the earliest, as some suppose. Dark red. Middle of June.

Napoleon. One of the best cherries that we offer. Large size, pale yellow with bright red cheek. Flavor delicious and sweet. An immense bearer. Ripens late.

Rockport. Pale amber and red, sweet and good. Early July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. A choice sort of good repute among large growers. Fruit large, black; flesh dark, rich flavor, small stone, good.

Windsor. A newer sort, but of great merit. Large, liver colored, firm and of fine quality. A valuable late variety. End of July.

Yellow Spanish. One of the best light colored sorts, and we highly recommend it. Light yellow, red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and delicious. End of June.

Currants.

The **Black Currant** makes excellent tarts and preserves. The **Cherry** and the **Versailles** have large berries and bunches, and are very desirable. **Fay's Prolific** is as large as **Versailles** and a longer bunch.

Price, $1.50 per 10.

Black Naples
Cherry, Red.
Versailles, Red.
White Grape
Fay's Prolific, Red. $2.00 per 10.

Gooseberries.

The **Downing** and **Smith's Improved** are more largely planted than any other sort, as they bear enormous crops every season. They are strong, vigorous growers and require no more than ordinary attention in the garden.

The **Industry** is one of the English sorts, which has been found to do well in this country if a little attention be given it. A moist, cool soil, somewhat shaded, exactly suits it, and by keeping a mulch of manure constantly around it on the surface of the ground and a few stones on this, it will be all that is necessary. Fruit large, red and is produced abundantly.

Downing, $1.50 per 10.
Smith's Improved, $1.50 per 10.
Industry, 25c. each, $2.00 per 10.

Grapes.

Although there are numerous new grapes continually added to the list, **Concord** is still more largely planted than any other sort, it is such a healthy grower and productive variety. Still, there are better flavored ones, as well as those of a different color, and those who have room for them will want to plant a variety.

Among newer ones, the **Berckmans** is one of the best for those who want an improvement on the **Delaware.** It is at least equal in flavor, and of much more vigorous growth. **Niagara** is a new white one, and is the best white sort in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Price, 35 cts. each. Extra size, 50 cts.

Barry (Rogers 43). Black.

Berckmans. A valuable new grape, combining the quality of the **Delaware** with the vigor of the **Clinton.** Red.

Brighton. A justly esteemed grape of strong growth and hardy character. Early. Dark purple.

Clinton. This is esteemed as a late grape; at its best after most other sorts are over. Black.

Concord. Black.

Hartford Prolific. Too well-known as a reliable early sort to need describing. Black.

Lady. A good sort. Bunch and berry medium size. Thin skin; color light greenish yellow. Pulp tender, sweet and pleasant. A vigorous grower and an early sort.

Lady Washington. A hardy and productive sort, with large and good fruit. Late. White.

Lindley (Rogers No. 9). By some, this is thought to be the best Red Grape in cultivation. It is certainly a very valuable sort. Red.

Martha. This, although one of our oldest White Grapes, is indispensable yet. It is reliable, and of excellent flavor. White.

Moore's Early. This proves to be an excellent early grape, with large bunches and berries. Ripens with **Hartford.** Black.

Niagara. A new kind, of hardy, healthy character, and excellent flavor. White.

Pocklington. Although hardly as sweet as some White Grapes, it is so valuable in every other respect that everyone wants it. Late. White.

Salem (Rogers No. 53). Perhaps the most esteemed of all Rogers' seedlings, being an excellent sort in everyway. Red.

Worden. Bunch large, compact; berries larger than Concord, and ripening a few days earlier. It is also superior in flavor. A very popular and desirable sort.

Foreign Grapes.

Strong one year old vines, in eight inch pots. Price, $1.00 each; $8.50 for 10.

Buckland Sweetwater. White.
Black Hamburg. Black, very fine.
Bowood Muscat. Bright amber color when ripe.

Nectarines.

Burmash. Price, strong two year trees, 50 cents each.

Early Newington. Large, pale green, red in sun, flesh pale red at the stone; juicy and rich.

Stanwick. A particularly desirable variety for forcing under glass.

Pitmaston. Large; orange and yellow. Flesh orange, rich and fine. Freestone.

Peaches.

Peaches do well in all situations, except low, damp ones, and even in these they succeed for a time. It is a mistaken idea some have that they do not thrive in this district. Few fruits give more satisfaction for the time it lasts than a peach tree. The tree should be well pruned when transplanted.

Price, one-year old, 25c. each. Two-year, 50c. each.

Alexander Early. Medium size. Skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red. Tree very productive. One of the best early varieties. July.

Alpha. A newer sort, very early; of fine flavor. Flesh white. A good bearer.

Amsden's June. Medium size. Skin white, nearly covered with purple. Flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Crawford's Early. A very fine, large, yellow peach of excellent quality. Tree exceedingly prolific. One of the most popular sorts. Early September.

Crawford's Late. An excellent yellow peach; very large and productive. Last September.

Hale's Early. Medium size; flesh white, of good quality. Middle August.

Mountain Rose. Large, round. Skin white, partly covered with dark red; flesh white and very good. Early September.

Morris White. Medium size. Creamy white with red cheek. Flesh white and juicy. Middle of September.

Oldmixon. Large, white and red. Flesh pale and juicy. A very productive and valuable variety. Middle of September.

Rivers' Early. Large, creamy white with pink cheek. Rich flavor. One of the best of the early varieties.

Susquehanna. A very large yellow peach; melting, rich and fine. Early October.

Stump the World. A handsome red and white sort. Good size and quality. Very productive. End of September.

Troth's Early. Well-known in market as a good red, early sort. Early August.

Wager. A very late, lemon colored peach of good quality. October.

Ward's Late. An excellent late peach. Flesh nearly white; excellent flavor. Last September.

Pears.

There are but few fruit trees give more satisfaction than pears. They take but little room to grow, always bear more or less, and have troubles from but few insects or diseases. No one would regret planting any of those we offer, but for a half-dozen we should lncline to select them in the following order; **Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d'Anjou, Howell.**

Standard Pears.

Price, 75 cts. to $1.00 each, according to size and age. Extra sized trees of some varieties, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

Bartlett. Deservedly the most popular of all pears, bears young and abundantly. September.

Belle Lucrative. A fair-sized pear, melting and sweet, good bearer. September, October.

Beurre d'Anjou. One of the best winter pears known, both for flavor and keeping qualities. Winter.

Buffum. An excellent summer pear ripening in September.

Clapp's Favorite. A splendid large pear, of excellent quality, ripening three weeks before the Bartlett. Requires gathering ten days before ripening on the tree, and close watching to tell just when it is ripe. Middle of August.

Doyenne Boussock. This large and good pear is far from being properly appreciated. Besides being of very good quality, it bears well, and can be relied on for a regular crop. September.

Duchess d'Angouleme. A large, fine pear, ripening towards the close of October.

Flemish Beauty. Well known as a reliable September sort.

Frederick Clapp. A new sort of excellent quality ripening in October.

Howell. A large American pear, waxy-yellow color, handsome, sweet, melting. A vigorous grower, and becomes more productive with age. October.

Kieffer. A place in collections is being found for this pear. It is variable in quality, sometimes very good, at other times not so good, but it bears young, always abundantly, and is beautiful. October.

Lawrence. Well-known as a reliable sort, of excel lent flavor. Early Winter.

Louise Bonne. An old, but much esteemed sort. October.

Manning's Elizabeth. A very good early pear; ripe in August.

Seckel. Everywhere recognized as the standard of excellence in the pear. September, October.

Sheldon. Of excellent quality, fair size, round, russety, of rich and delicious flavor. One of the best. October.

Dwarf Pears.

Price, 50c. each; extra size 75c. each.

Bartlett. September.
Beurre d'Anjou. Winter.
Clapp's Favorite. Middle of August.
Duchess d'Angouleme. End of October.
Kieffer. October.
Lawrence. Winter.
Manning's Elizabeth. August.
Seckel. September and October.

Plums.

Price, 75 cts. to $1.00 each.

Bradshaw. Large and early; dark violet red; juicy and good. Very productive.

Imperial Gage. Medium size, greenish, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree, a strong grower and very productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium size. Violet red. Flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and bears well. September.

Reine Claude. Large size, and of fine flavor; green. Hangs long on tree. Middle to end September.

German Prune. Medium size, blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. September.

Quince.

The **Quince** needs good, moist, cool, well-drained soil to grow in.

Price, 50c. each; extra sized, 75c. to $1.00 each.

Meech's Prolific. Strong grower and enormously productive, and commences to bear when quite young. Fruit of fine form and color, large size, very handsome, and is unsurpassed for cooking.

Orange. Though many new varieties have been introduced in recent years, this sort is still considered the best of all. It is a good grower, very productive, and the fruit is of the largest size.

Raspberries.

Raspberries are often said to run out, but with attention to enriching the ground, keeping the soil cool, and cutting out of weak canes, to strengthen the others, the good old kinds are as good yet as many of the newer ones. Although generally unnecessary, some think it pays to cover the canes in winter, either by tying with straw, or bending down and covering with a few inches of earth.

The **Catawissa** is worthy of more attention than received, as it bears in August a fine crop of fruit.

Price, $1.00 per 10; $6.00 per 100.

Caroline. Yellow. Canes very hardy.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.

Catawissa. Valued for its fall-bearing character, which is brought about or aided by cutting down the canes in spring. Crimson.

Cregg. We grow this for those who like our native black raspberries. This is an improved sort, and prolific bearer.

Hansell. Medium size, bright crimson, firm; flavor fine; canes vigorous, hardy and productive. Earliest of all.

Thompson's Early. Medium sized, red, vigorous and productive. Particularly desirable for its early ripening.

Turner. A very hardy sort, which makes it a great favorite with planters. Red, moderately firm, sweet and juicy, and of very good quality.

Rhubarb.

The **Rhubarb** likes a very deep, rich soil, and in planting plenty of manure should be used. The following sorts are all good.

Price per strong root, 25 cents.

Linnæus
Prince Albert
Magnum bonum
Victoria

Strawberries.

For general cultivation, plants are best in beds, These should be four feet wide, and should contain three rows of plants. The two outside rows should be planted nine inches from the edges of the bed, and the inner one in the centre of it, with the plants fifteen inches from each other in the rows. All runners should be removed as soon as formed, as much more fruit of larger size will result from this practice. Beds should be renewed about every two years.

When winter has fairly set in, say towards the middle of December, a slight covering of well rotted manure is very beneficial.

What may be thought of a certain variety of strawberry depends very much on soil and situation. Still some are nearly always good, and as such we would name, **Sharpless, Capt. Jack, Cumberland, Chas. Downing, Bubach and Jas. Vick.**

Price, ordinary runners, $1.00 per 100.

Atlantic
Captain Jack
Cumberland Triumph
Jersey Queen
Longfellow
Sharpless
Bubach
Charles Downing
James Vick
Jewell
Parry

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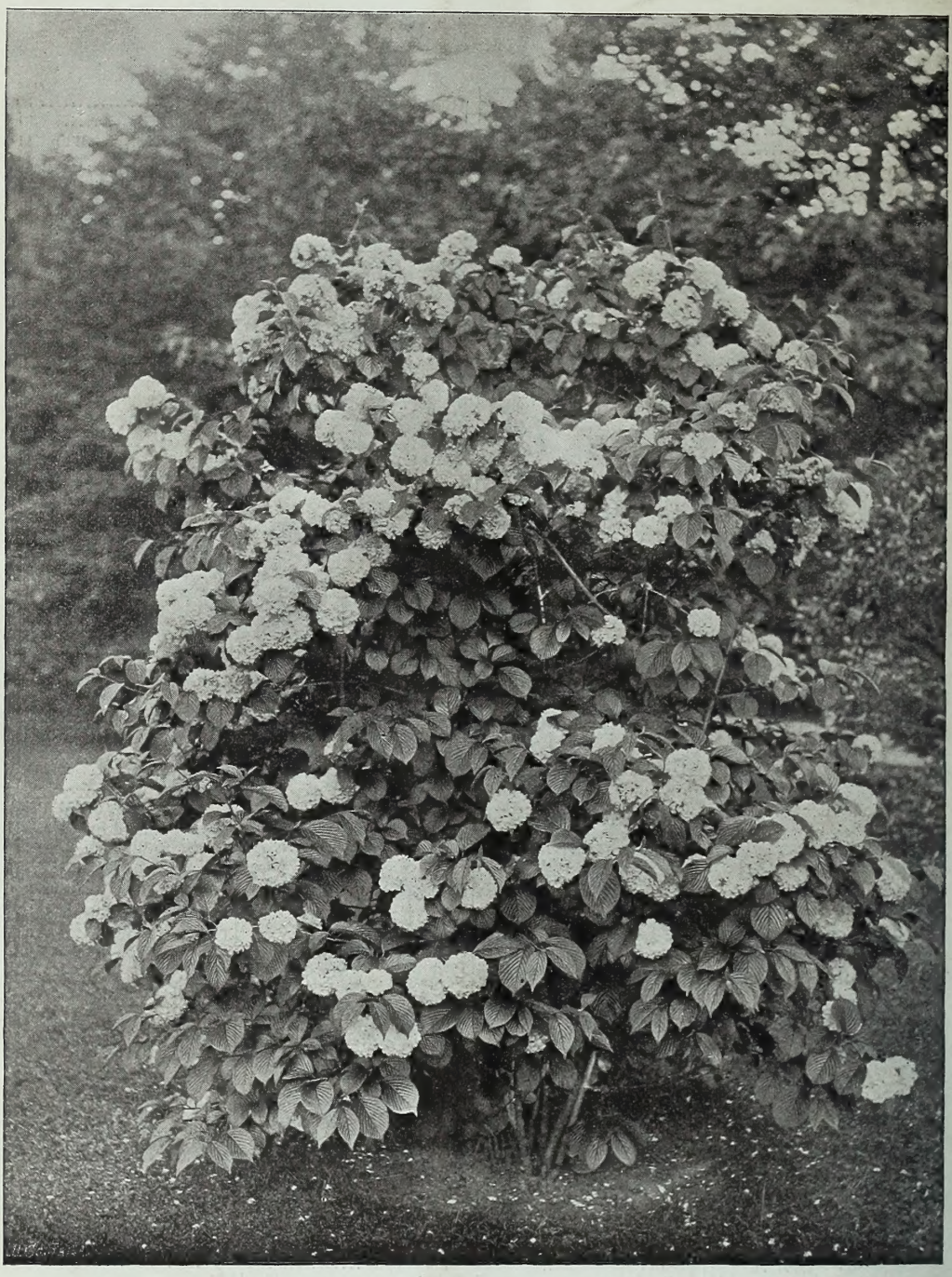

VIBURNUM PLICATUM.—New Double Japan Snowball.

(See description on page vi.)